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- 4 APR. 1931

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 78— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Frontier Gandhi.

Who is arriving in Bombay on Saturday.

"Frontier Gandhi" Reaches Bombay. To-Morrow.

—:o:—

A CROWDED PROGRAMME ARRANGED DURING SHORT STAY

KARACHI, April 2.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as the "Frontier Gandhi", leaves with his party of "Red Shirts" for Bombay to-day from where he will reach Delhi on the 7th instant.

He will accompany Mahatma Gandhi to Amritsar to attend the session of the Sikh League on the 8th instant.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" ON KERALA.

—:o:—

"SHALL VISIT KERALA AFTER SOME TIME."

(From A Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Mar. 31.

In the course of a conversations which a representative of a local paper had early in Congress week, with Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as "Frontier Gandhi", the latter said that he would think of visiting Kerala sometime hence. Proceeding, Mr. Gaffar Khan said he was glad to meet a Keralaite who hailed from the Southernmost corner of India, while he himself came from the Frontier and added that it was an instance of the great force of the Congress movement which enabled people from far and near to congregate in one place.

FOREIGN CLOTH AND LIQUOR SHOP PICKETED.

Peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops in an organised scale is proceeding in every part of Malabar. The leading Palghat foreign cloth merchants have sealed their stock and signed the pledge. Fresh batches of volunteers are being enlisted.

"NATIONAL WEEK" IN KERALA.

Mr. K. Kelappan Nair, President, K. P. C. C. has issued an appeal to celebrate the National Week between the 6th and 13th April next by peaceful picketing and holding public meetings. The sale of Khadi by hawkers is also included in the programme.

FINANCE COMMISSIONER IN BOMBAY.

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Mr. Parsons, Finance Commissioner of Railways, is proceeding on a short tour to Bombay from Delhi on 5th April and will return to Delhi on the 11th or 12th instant. —A. P.

Madras.—Sir George Stanley performed the inauguration of the South Indian Railway Suburban Electric System on Thursday morning at the Beach Station before a distinguished gathering.

Nagpur.—Mr. G. R. Deckskar, First Class Magistrate, delivered judgment in the Maharastra Sedition Case and sentenced Gopal Anant Ogale, editor to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A and placed him in 'B' class. An application for bail has been preferred to the Judicial Commissioner.—A. P.

Congress Is Over—But Greater Task Ahead.

MAHATMAJI'S CALL FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

NO MORE BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's address was perhaps the briefest of all presidential addresses. He was able to finish the proceedings in two days—not a bad record. A day saved means much saving of expense and more of the fagged out exertion of the over-worked volunteers.

The Congress has endorsed the provisional settlement and issued in the clearest possible terms its mandate to its delegation.

Much has yet to happen before the delegation can take part in any conference that may be held. The duty of Congressmen is now clear. They must faithfully observe the terms of the provisional settlement. They must clear the atmosphere of every trace of violence and therefore first examine and purify themselves. The nation must achieve the boycott of foreign cloth and see that the gospel of the wheel spreads through every village of India. Before this can be accomplished, we must develop much greater love of the famishing millions than we have. The drunkard and the drug addict must be induced, not forced to give up their vice. These things require greater organisation, greater co-operation among ourselves and a living faith in non-violence in thought, word and deed. Whether it is taken up as a policy or a creed, mind and body must act together while the policy or the creed is in operation.

While the truce lasts we must not boycott British goods as such. Last but not least, one must achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. How this is to be done I know. The Hindus have to dare to trust them and let the Mussalmans and the Sikhs take what they want. This rids the nation of all communal taint. But of this hereafter.

"DEEP ABHORRENCE" OF COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

Jamiat-Ul-Ulema's Call For Concerted Action.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 1.

Members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and delegates from all parts of India to the annual Karachi Session of the Jamiat have issued the following statement over their signatures we the undersigned members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-e-Hind express our deep abhorrence of the widespread and blood curdling disturbances that have taken place at Cawnpore the disturbances of this nature not only destroy all chances for maintenance of local peace and order but they depict the Indians as ferocious brutes in the eyes of the world. Killing or injuring of innocent women and children burning of houses and pillage cannot be the work of a man who possessed any sense of humanity about him all these things are deeply poison for the freedom of India and the consequences emanating therefrom will only strengthen the claims of slavery and subject is around the peoples neck.

AN APPEAL.

We make an appeal to the people of Cawnpore in the name of God almighty that they should immediately establish a joint board for the prevention of murder and pillage condemn the disturbances and their originators mischief makers who have been guilty of these inhumanity efforts the joint boards should adopt immediate and adequate measures for the treatment of the wounded and monitarily behalf the widows, orphans and persecuted the Hindus and Mussalmans should peacefully perform these duties. We make an earnest appeal to the editors of newspapers to abstain from writing articles of inflammatory nature likely to increase the existing tension and to do all in the power for the restoration of peace and good will.

The appeal is signed by Mahomen Kefayetulla, Zafaralikhan, Abdussaamad Rahmani; Mohomed Sajjadbehari; Bashirahmed; Mohmed Qaeem; Gazinajmuddin; Ataulla Shah Bukhari; Nocraddin; Mahomed Usman; Mohammed Mubarikhusain; Riyasut Hussain; Mowlvi Lutefulla; Abdurrahman; Abdul Halim Sidiqi; Ahmedali; Mohomed Tyyib; Mahomed Abdulla; Mohomed Amir Hasan, Mahomed Abdul Majid; Majid; Aliasghar, Fakhruddin, Mohomed Abdalaziz; Abdullahikafi; Mohomed Jalil; Khaja Sahauddin; Mohomed Hifzurrahman; Mohomed Nasir; Mohamed Zekarya; Mohamed Ishaq; Meraj Ahmed; Mahomed Hashim; Hamiddin; Abdussalam; Mehdihasan; Mohomed Israil; Mohomed Saleh; Atiqurrahman; Fazsamdani; Shakerulla; Abdullaqabhar; Abdulmajid; Abdulhanan; Mohomed Arifhusain; Muazamali; Rahmatali; Asadulla Khan; Noor Mohomed; Shaimsulhaq; Abdul Aziz; Fazal Ahmed; Abdul Wahid; Abdul Karim; Mohamed Yaqoob; Rahim Bukh; Zaheer Mohamed; Mohamed Ibrahim; Mohamed Pannah; Fateh Mohamed; Hafizulla; Ahmed Makrani; Agha Mohmed Yaqoob; Mohamed Amir; Khair Mohamed; Mehmood Qazi Mohmood; Ahmed Said; Secy. Jamiatullaha.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR VIDYARTHI

A correspondent wires from Cawnpore, under date April 2 as follows:—

"Mahatma Gandhi wires from Karachi to Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Editor of the "Pratap," Cawnpore as follows:—

"I have been too busy to wire or to write. Though heart bleeds it refuses to send condolences over a death so magnificent as Ganesh Shankar's. It may not do so today, but his innocent blood is bound some day to cement Hindus and Mussalmans. His family, therefore, deserves no condolences but congratulations. May his example prove infectious."—A. P.

MAHATMA & PARTY LEAVING FOR DELHI

KARACHI, April 2.

Mahatma Gandhi and party with Jawaharlal, Vallabhbhai Patel, Faridul Haq, Ansari and others are leaving for Delhi this evening where the Congress leaders will meet the Mussalmans with a view to settling the Hindu-Muslim problem. Leaving Delhi on April 7 Mahatma Gandhi will reach Amritsar the next day to participate in the session of the Sikh League. Gandhiji will reach Ahmedabad on April 11 and Broach on the 14th. It is likey that Mahatma Gandhi will be in Bombay about the time Lord Irwin leaves India to bid the Viceroy goodbye.

It is definitely understood that the personnel of the Congress Delegation to the Round Table Conference will not be announced till Gandhiji has had occasion to discuss the situation with Lord Willingdon.—A. P.

600 Columns Of News Matter Wired From Karachi.

—:o:—

RECORD PERFORMANCE BY TELEGRAPHISTS IN INDIA.

KARACHI, April 2.

During the sessions of the National Congress just closed the Central Telegraph Office at Karachi transmitted a total of 500,000 words of press matter which is equal to 600 columns of an average newspaper. This is regarded as a new record for India. The ordinary volume of press matter transmitted from Karachi is less than a thousand words daily.

SPECIAL STAFF OF TELEGRAPHISTS.

Tens of thousands of words were also transmitted by the Karachi station to British, Canadian, American and European newspapers *via* Bombay. To handle this unprecedented flood of press despatches the Director-General of Telegraphs, New Delhi, had sent a special traffic controller who was assisted by the local Director of Posts and Telegraphs, as well as a large staff of expert telegraphists from various other stations to assist Superintendent C. S. Laskari at Karachi, who was in charge of transmission of last year's Lahore Congress.—A. P.

"MAHARASTRA" EDITOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Sentenced To One Year Hard Labour.

MR. OGALE REFUSED BAIL PENDING APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 1.

Mr. Gopal Anant Ogale, the Editor of the "Maharashtra," was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A. He was placed in "B" Class. His bail application was rejected by the Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Ogale is kept in the Nagpur Central Jail. An appeal against the conviction is being filed.

DISASTER TO FRENCH LINER.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, April 2.

Malaga—His Majesty's aircraft carrier "Glorious" arrived here at 6 this morning bearing 500 passengers from the French liner "Florida". It is now feared that about 30 from the latter have been killed including 11 Italians and one Spaniard. The other victims were presumably French and Portuguese. No British has been killed.

35 EMIGRANTS MISSING.

The Admiralty have received message from the "Glorious" reporting that 23 emigrant passengers of "Florida" are missing and one Syrian passenger taken on board the "Glorious" is dead.—Reuter.

DIVERS TO EXAMINE GLORIOUS

—:o:—

FLORIDA BEACHED AT MALAGA

LONDON, April 2.

Malaga—One of the crew of the Glorious is reported to have been killed in collision with Florida. The latter is beached here, badly damaged.

H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth and Chatfield are joining Glorious which will be examined by divers. The damage is believed not to be great. The report that some aeroplanes on Glorious are missing is categorically denied.

Marseilles—Contrary to previous reports owners of Glorida state that nobody has been killed or injured in collision. Florida has been towed into Malaga—Reuter.

COMMONS PERTURBED AT EFFECTS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT.

Exports Of Foreign Cloth Do Not Contravene Gandhi-Irwin Agreement.

LONDON, April 2.

The Conservative Mr. Hacking drew attention in the Commons to the Agency Company in India on the motion for Easter adjournment. He believed that pressure must be brought to bear on merchants to join the Company 'from the very nature of the situation" and suggested that this was a clear breach of Irwin-Gandhi Agreement and the agency ought to be wound up.

PIOUS HOPES.

Mr. Hacking hoped that the boycott of Lancashire goods would have completely disappeared when the Commons met again. He concluded amid cheers by asking Mr. Benn to convey to Lord Willingdon the best wishes of the whole House "in his almost superhuman task".

Commander Kenworthy suggested that the stipulation that a trader making terms with an agency must undertake not to purchase more British cloth was a violation of Delhi Agreement.

He urged that if it was necessary to buy up stocks, it should be done under Government auspices, so that a vendor may not be subject to coercion.

SPIRIT OF GOOOWILL.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn declared that members who knew Lancashire's interests intimately were of the opinion that they would be best served by promotion of spirit of goodwill. Mr. Hackling would realise that time was needed in order to determine the results of the Agreement.

He promised to supply them to the House as early as possible. Mr. Benn was convinced that the parties to the agreement intesded to carry it out.

He said that there was much evidence of their intention to do so, both in letter and spirit.

He concluded by thanking Mr. Hackling for the encouraging message to Willinvdon.

The matter was dropped.—Reuter.

1,000 DEAD AND 1,000 INJURED.

Managua's Loss Of Life

LONDON, April 2.

Managua—The revised estimates of the loss of life and destruction of property show lower figures than previously. The United States Marine Corps estimate the victims at a thousand dead and a thousand injured, many seriously. President Moncada places material losses at three million sterling.

Thirty thousand refugees are encamped outside city, some scantily attired in bed clothes. Compulsory vaccination is being enforced in view of bad hygienic conditions due to prolonged exposure of corpses and breakdown of sanitary arrangements.

American Minister Hanna has taken charge of the situation.—Reuter.

REPAIRS TO "MISS ENGLAND II" COMPLETED.

—:o:—

Kaye Don To Make Speed Test.

LONDON, April 1.

Buenos Aires.—Repairs to the "Miss England Second" have been completed. Despite the swollen state of the Parana River, Kaye Don has announced that he intends to make the speed test of the boat at 8 a.m. on April 2nd.—Reuter.

DEFAMATION SUITS AGAINST "RIYASAT" AND "AKALI".

PATIALA JUDGE WITHDRAWS BOTH THE CASES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 2.

A Mianwali message states that Sardar Arjansba Singh, High Court Judge of Patiala has withdrawn the suit for Rs. 25,000 he has filed against Sardar Dewan Singh, editor of "Riyasat" of Delhi at Mianwali for an alleged defamatory article two years' back. Mr. Chaudhri Udhebhan, Advocate, for the 'Riyasat" has applied for costs. Similar damage suit that was filed against the editor of the "Akali" of Amritsar has also been withdrawn.

"Karmavir" of Khandwa resumes its publication from 4th instant.

Indore.—A farefell party was given yesterday at Waterfield Club Indore; by the staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Medical College, to Lt.-Col. J. R. J. Tyrell, C.I.E., I.M.S. and Mrs. Tyrell; Col. Tyrrell is retiring from the post of Chief Medical Officer in Central India, after over 30 years' service in India.

LATHI CHARGE FOR CARRYING GANDHI PHOTO

MADRAS, April 2.

The "Hindu's" Rajahmundry correspondent telegraphs confirming the official report that only two persons were killed by the police firing during the Pedvadapalli riot, namely, one Kamma and one Kshatriya youth.

He adds that a mob of over 5,000 got infuriated when the police made a lathi charge near the festival car on people refusing to drag it without Mahatma Gandhi's photo.

They threw stones and the police opened fire. The mob was desperate and rushed and assaulted the police.

The records and furniture of the Kothapeta Sub-Magistrate's Court were completely burnt. The situation is now normal. No arrests have been made.—A. P.

FIFTH KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent).

BADAGARA, April 2.

The North Malabar District Congress Committee met on the 30th ultimo and considered the question of holding the Fifth Provincial Conference at Badagara this year. A committee consisting of Messrs. Ryru Kurup, E. K. Krishna Varma, Raja and M. Sankaran, was constituted to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference, and to form the Reception and Working Committees. The above committee met on the 31st March and enrolled members of the Reception Committee, out of which a Working Committee was also formed. It was decided to fix a minimum fee of ten rupees, and a maximum of Rs. 100 for the Reception Committee membership. 35 members were enrolled. The following office-bearers are elected: Mr. P. K. Narayanan Nair (President of the Calicut Taluq Board) is the Chairman of the Reception Committee; Messrs. G. K. Sankara Varma Raja and P. Ryru Kurup are the Secretaries; Dr. T. S. Ananta Padmanabhan is the Treasurer; and Mr. E. C. Kunhi Kannan Nambiar is the Officer Commandant of the Volunteer Corps, and Mr. K. Kelappan is the organising Secretary. Prominent ladies and gentlemen from all parts of North Malabar, including Calicut, are on the Reception and Working Committees. The Provincial Conference will be held on or about the 25th instant.

LORD WILLINGDON LEAVES FOR INDIA

—:o:—

Enthusiastic Send Off At Victoria Station.

HAILEY TRAVELLING BY THE SAME BOAT.

LONDON, April 2.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were given an enthusiastic send-off when they left for India to-day. The crowd at Victoria Station was so large that the train left five minutes late.

A representative of the Premier, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mrs. Benn, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin, Lord Reading Sir John Simon, Mr. Amery, members of the Council of India, representatives of India Office, Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Indian High Commissioner, representative of the Canadian High Commissioner and hundred other friends and well-wishers British and Indian were present.

BOWER OF FLOWERS.

The reserved saloon was rapidly converted into a bower of flowers presented to Lady Willingdon. Loud cheers were raised as the train steamed out with Earl Willingdon standing at the carriage door.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of United Provinces, is travelling to India by same boat.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

TWO EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHTS PROPOSED.

LONDON, April 2.

Two experimental air mail flights in each direction between England and Australia were announced by Mr. Montague in the House of Commons. The first, starting from London on April 4 was due at Port Darwin on April 19, and the second, leaving London on April 25, was due at Port Darwin on May 10.

The Imperial Airways were endeavouring to arrange with the Australian Company to provide onward connection to Queensland and New South Wales towns.

The letters would be conveyed to Calcutta and Rangoon at eight pence for the first half ounce and seven pence for each additional half ounce. The establishment of regular mail service would depend on whether the Government's concerned would financially assist. The Treasury would subsidise these two flights.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON

JULY.

New York, April 2.

Previous closing	10.81
To-day's opening	10.79—02
To-day's closing	10.75—06

Broach expectation A/M Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY.

Liverpool, April 2.

Previous closing	[illegible]
To-day's opening	5.75—06
To-day's closing	5.74—07

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST of either sex to join immediately. Apply with copies of testimonials with lowest salary expected to Box No. 815 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2663

WANTED—A qualified SICK NURSE proficient in MIDWIFERY for a high class Hindu family in mofussil. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience and terms to Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2802

WANTED—Qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANTS, ACTUARY, and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for Civil, Irrigation, State Bank, Insurance and Railway Audit Sections of this Office. Pay according to qualifications. None below Intermediate should apply. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply stating age with copies of testimonials to R. B. Lala Nehal Chand, Sarwal, C.P.A., F.R.E.S., Accountant-General, and Secretary, State Savings Bank and Insurance Department, Bikaner.
A 2801

WANTED—PAID REPRESENTATIVES for Publicity Office. Apply at once to Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4720

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced LADY TEACHER to teach Knitting, Embroidery, Needlework, etc. to a girl at Walkeshwar for one hour daily. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected, to "T", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4721

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition at Jubbulpur. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A $

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—Nice commodious FLATS of a New Bungalow or Whole with Water and Electric Light, convenience at Vile-Parle (West) on Rashtriashala Road. Apply MADANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS, Engineer on spot.
C R 4714

Loans

WANTED—PARTNERS for running an electric supply concern in Bombay Presidency, having good prospects and wide scope. Apply Box No. 708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4716

Profession.

YOUR CLAIMS will be recovered and Decrees executed from Outstations and Native States. Write to Post Box 526, G.P.O., Bombay.
N R 4726

Property For Sale

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—House at Thana. 26' x 20', one storeyed, 8 rooms. Wellbuilt, oilpainted. Open space 110 square yards, freehold. 15 minutes walk from Railway station. Good locality, healthy climate, excellent light and ventilation. ANY REASONABLE OFFER ACCEPTED for prompt settlement. Write to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 4717

Wanted

WANTED—BUYERS for best refined Swadeshi "Arrowroot flower, cheapest food for Healthy, Infants and Invalids. K. P. RAMUNNI & CO., Bazaar Road, CANNANORE, N. M.
N R 4731

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices

NOTICE

OFFICES of the following Companies have been REMOVED from 31, Sprott Road to SUDAMA HOUSE, WITTET Road, from the 30th March 1931:—

THE EASTERN BUNKERERS, LTD.,
NAROTTAM & PEREIRA, LTD.,
NANAVATI VEVAINA & CO.
R4727

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF AN INCOMPLETE BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT MAHOMEDAN STREET, OFF RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the deceased Mortgagor Mr. Edward Samuel Glover under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st March, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 4.30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Perpetual Leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house in course of construction thereon, situate at Mahomedan Street, off Ripon Road, admeasuring about 273 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3554 part, Cadastral Survey No. 1553 part of Byculla Division Fazandar's records No. 94, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3870, Street No. 57 and bounded on the East by the property of Ghazi Din Mahomed, on West by the property of Babula bin Chamirena, on the North by Mahomedan Street and on the South by the property of Shanker Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT &CO.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Amusements

The Excelsior

To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS TALKIES

4, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

Sunny Side Up

featuring

THE STARS OF "7TH HEAVEN"

JANET GAYNOR

and

CHARLES FARRELL

ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Story of a Maid who was awakened to life by a kiss

ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT

Featuring all Star Cast

LILIAN GISH
ROD LA ROCQUE
CONRAD NAGEL

UNITED ARTISTS' TALKIE

SPECIALLY FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 5 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 5 p.m.

TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS

by

The well-known Poona artist

MISS SUNDERABAI

of the Indian State Broadcasting Service in various songs including her highly popular "Lavnees."
Prices of admission:—Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Rs. 1-2; and annas 9.
Plans at the Royal Opera House.

Royal Opera House

LAST THREE CONCERTS

SATURDAY, 4th April at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 5th April at 5 p.m.
MONDAY, 6th April at 5 p.m.

MASTER MANOHAR BARVE

The Versatile Indian Musician and Singer playing on 50 different Instruments.
Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8, plus tax.
Booking at the Theatre.

Amusements

OUR NEW PLAY **"LADHAINANTAR"**

By Mr. B. V. WARERKAR will Shortly be Staged.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

Grant Road:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 3-30 P. M.

SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL 1931 At 3-30 P.M.
SUNDAY, 5TH APRIL 1931 At 3-30 P.M.
MONDAY, 6TH APRIL 1931 At 3-30 P.M.

BY MR. N. G. KAMATNURKAR.

NEW PLAY **Sajjan** NEW PLAY

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

The Season's Biggest Laugh Epic !

with GEORGE SIDNEY, CHARLIE MURRAY, Vera Gordon, Kate Price.
EXTRA MATINEES at 4 P.M. on Saturday, Sunday and Easter Monday.
Free List Entirely Suspended Throughout the Week.

Commencing To-day

THE SUPER-SPECTACLE OF AGES

NOAH'S ARK
NOAH'S ARK

The Glorious, Magnificent, Mighty 2,000,000 Dollars

ALL-TALKING, SINGING MUSICAL SENSATION

Which had the proud unbeaten

RECORD OF SIX WEEKS RUN

Commencing TO-NIGHT for ONE WEEK ONLY

Plans open at the Theatre. Please book early to avoid disappointment

3 Shows on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at 4; 6-30; 10 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

TALKIES—DHOBI TALAO

Good Friday and Easter Holidays Attraction!

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10.30 Daily
To-day Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Friday at 3-30 p.m.

Tonight! To-night!
A Rip-Roaring River Joy Ride! !
The Screen's First Big Mississippi River Thriller!

BUSTER KEATON
IN
"STEAM BOAT BILL JR."

United Artists Picture in 7 Reels.
Also 2 Reels Comedy.

RIALTO TALKIES

To-day, To-morrow, Sunday and Easter Monday.
3 Shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Ramon **NOVARRO**

in his finest talking, singing, dancing sensation.

CALL OF THE FLESH

Morning show at 10 A.M. on Sunday.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10
200 GORGEOUS DANCING GIRLS
IN
BROADWAY BABIES
WITH
ALICE WHITE
100 Per Cent. TALKING, SINGING, DANCING
FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE.
ALSO
MICKEY MOUSE
AND
Pathe Sound Gazette

TO-MORROW
NORMA SHEARER
AND
MARIE DRESSLER
IN
LET US BE GAY
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER
All Talking SUPER production

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR
AND
AMUSEMENT PARK

Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road.

Grand opportunity of displaying and selling manufactured products. The biggest open air Fair with huge attractions to draw all communities.

New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, 40 ft. Aerial Displays, High Class Dancing, etc., etc., etc.

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BOOK REMAINING STALLS ON GROUNDS. PLANS WITH SECRETARY.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru	10500	....	7 April
Kaga ,,	5860	31 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
x Tango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May

"Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Hakozaki,,	10500	29 April	6 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Izama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Tatsuta ,,	22000	13 May	19 May

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
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Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, when thoroughly chewed and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGY

ASK 5 QUESTIONS. IT COSTS ONLY AS. 4 FOR EACH ANSWER.

Enclose five questions of any nature in a sealed envelope addressed to RUHANI TALSIMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE. Without opening the envelope we will send answers to your questions. V. P. for Rs. 1-4.

A reward of Rs. 100 will be awarded to anybody proving the inefficacy of our reply to the sealed questions.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Good Friday, Banks closed.

S. S. Moldavia with mails from London of March 19, due to arrive at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 4.

Easter Holiday, Banks closed.

S. S. Ranchi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 5.

Easter Day.

Mr. Satyamurti and leaders address on Congress decisions. (1) at Congress House compound, 5 p.m. (2) Matunga, (Napoo Hall), 8-30 a.m.

TAMIL DRAMA.

The South Indian Amateurs will enact "Vasanthika" in Tamil to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umzumbi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 on Friday the 10th instant.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER OF STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD.

The annual social and Inter-communal Vegetarian Dinner of the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay comes off on Saturday next (April 11) on the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge at 6-30 p.m.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" TO ADDRESS PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a meeting of Parsis will be held on Saturday, at 5-45 p.m. at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to meet and hear Abdul Gaffur Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 1st instant and felt there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The Steamer "Clan Mackellar" arrived at Suez on Tuesday.

LECTURE AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Sunday) the 5th instant) at 3-30 a.m (S.T.) when Sjt. S. Satyamurti of Madras and other leaders will speak in English on the Karachi Congress Decisions.

MR. SATYAMURTY'S LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Congress House Compound, Girgaum, on Sunday (the 5th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt S. Satyamurti and other leaders will speak on the Karachi Congress Decisions.

LATE MR. V. K. PUPALA.

Mr. Vithoba Krishnaji Pupala, brother of Mr. S. K. Pupala, Municipal Corporator died yesterday noon at his residence at Kamatipura. The late Mr. Pupala was a leading member of the Telugu Community and was until his death intimately connected with all public Institutions of the Community. He was very popular both amongst the old and the young owing to his liberality and frankness. The Education Fund of the Community is the offspring of his untiring efforts. He died young at the age of 48 and the Telugu Community has sustained an irreparable loss by his untimely death. Funeral takes place this morning at 10-30.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. T Lawrence, I.C.S., judicial Assistant and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, is granted leave.

Major O. C. Scott, O. B. E., R. A. M. C., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, is granted leave.

Major A. C. L. O Shee Bilderbeck, Officiating Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is granted leave.

Dr. J. L. Pinto, to be Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, from the 19th January 1931.

The following appointments are made:—

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., on return from deputation, to be Collector of Belgaum, vice Mr. R. S. Hiremath.

Mr. Rudraya Sivlingayya Hiremath, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. J. G. Simms, I.C.S.

Mr. J. G. Simms, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. R. N. Pandit.

Mr. Raghunath Narsinha Pandit, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. S. B. Hubli reverting.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

A Comprehensive Programme.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following bulletin for celebrating the National Week from 6th to 13th instant:—

"Since 1919 the various Congress organisations in the country have been celebrating the National Week from 6th to 13th April every year to keep alive the ordeal through which the nation passed in the Punjab that year. The week is used for intensifying Congress work and also to take stock of the previous year's achievement and to make up for neglect or omission. Congress workers this year should engage themselves in putting the various district committees in order and to carry the message of freedom given by the Karachi Congress to every hearth and home.

The following items of work should be specially attended to in the various wards:—

Enrolment of Congress members; hawking of Khaddar; boycott of foreign cloth; reorganising the picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops on the new formula evolved by Mahatma Gandhi; bringing about intercommunal unity and the complete abolition of untouchability.

The resolution on the fundamental rights of the Indian citizen decided upon by the Karachi Congress should be explained to the public all over the city, especially to the labour section and all of them should be brought under the Indian National Congress now that their position has been made clear.

MAHARASHTRIANS WERE SITTING "IDLE."

Lamington Road Shooting Case.

The approver was further examined by the prosecution on Thursday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road shooting case in which G. R. Vaishampayan and five others stand charged for conspiring to murder police officers before Mr. Justice Barlee and a Special Jury.

In the course of his examination-in-chief Moghe, the approver said, Vaishampayan was connected with the Samartha Vyayam Mandir and took part in the Prabhat Feri. Upadhye joined at the instance of Vaishampayan. Whenever witness had any occasion of seeing the Prabhat Feri, he only saw the members of the Samartha Vyayam Mandir taking part in it.

Proceeding, witness deposed that as Vaishampayan had entrusted different jobs to Bapat and Upadhye, they thought that Vaishampayan was partial to them, and as a consequence they became jealous of each other. When witness asked Vaishampayan, why he did not put confidence in him, Vaishampayan told him: "My ways are straight. It is a question of life and death. You are a man with a large family, and, therefore, you should be satisfied with what you are doing. You should carry on the work of the meeting and go on composing poems. That is enough. I do not want to entangle you."

EIGHT CHILDREN AND A WIFE.

That conversation took place in the last week of September. Questioned as to the members of h family, witness said that he had eight children and a wife.

A YOUNG MAN.

On October 2, when witness asked for a loan of Rs. 100, Vaishampayan told him to wait till October 8, when, if possible, he would give him even more than that. On October 5, witness introduced Shinde to Vaishampayan, as a rich man, young man with national tendency, possessing a motor car. When Vaishampayan requested Shinde to lend his car, the latter said that it would be ever a his service.

On October 8 when Vaishampayan came to the residence of the witness and found him ailing, the former rubbed some ashes at his back reciting some 'mantras,' the latter's pain was considerably relieved. Vaishampayan promised to give Rs. 100 the next morning.

TALK ABOUT BHAGAT SINGH

Continuing witness deposed that on October 9 at 8-30 a.m. he received two notes of Rs. 50 each from Vaishampayan's wife. Then during the conversation, the chief topic was about Bhagat Singh. Vaishampayan said that when Bhagat Singh was ordered to be hanged, the Mahgrashtrians were sitting idle. Swami refuted the charge and said that if the Commissioner of Police had banned on August 10 "All-India Prisoners' Day" procession, two or four police officers would have been murdered, but as it was not banned, no officers were murdered though according to Swami they had gone there with complete preparations. At that stage, Vaishampayan interposed and said that it was of no use talking of what would have been done, but they should do something, as the Lahore group was watching them. Swami added that they were on the way to do some tangible thing.

AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

When further questioned, witness said that he gave Rs. 5 to Deodhar and told him to come to Chaupatty at 9 p.m. and see him there. Witness, Shinde, Barve and Bal Moghe after taking meals, went to Chaupatty: but when they did find Deodhar there, they hired a taxi at 9-30 and went to the Hanging Garden. Deodhar was also not there, so they discharged the taxi. Deodhar came 20 minutes after and they proceeded to Malabar Mill on foot. They hired a taxi at 11-30 p.m. for Rs. 3/8 to take them to Dadar. After alighting at Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl they went over the terrace of the witness and sat down talking. Accidently Bapat came there and told witness excitedly as to why he had kept so bright a light and why he had collected these men at that hour of the night. Bapat further told witness to send away Deodhar and Shinde to Andheri in the car that was waiting at the gate. Swami came soon afterwards.

"A BRAVE DEED."

At about 1 a.m. Bapat told him "We have shaken the Lamington Road Police Station to its foundation by making 'tho, tho, tho.' Bapat, further said: "See what a brave deed we have done; police cars are going incessantly along this road. Swami tried to stop Bapat from narrating the story, but when he would not Swami took away the witness and sat down on the terrace.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

AGHA KHAN HOCKEY.

KIRKEE UNITED BEATEN IN REPLAY.

The replay between the Christ Church Association and Kirkee United ended in a win for the former by one odd goal in three, after extra time was called. The hockey was played at a fast pace throughout and the Kirkee men were extremely nippy. The Christ Church boys played a stubborn game and just about won although chances were missed by both teams.

D'Cunha encouraged the Bombay team's supporters when he found the net off a pass from D'Avoine. 10 minutes after the start the Kirkee men were always dangerous but their frequent attacks were well met by the opposing defence.

At half time, the local team wtre one ahead. The second moiety was as exciting as the first and Amor the Kirkee outside left scored easily five minute before the final whistle when he received pass quite unmarked. During the extra time D'Avoine put in a hot shot when he broke through the Kirkee defence, to put the Christ Church Association in a safe position.

The Kirkee forwards played an excellent game led by Tyrell.

THE TEAMS.

Christ Church Association:—Benjamin, Gidney and Westerling, Chapman; Norris and Humphry; Sillivan; D'Cunha; D'Avoine; James; and Alberts.

Kirkee United:—Thakor Singh, Darby and Pitkar; Bhagoo; Nanal and Gill Singh; Phillips; Baboo Dharma; Tyrell; Naidu and Amor.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewala, Masters.

E. I. BHUSAWAL AND LONAVLA WANDERERS DRAW.

The second match was a rather uninteresting affair, the game ending in a goalless draw after extra time was called. The Bhusawal men were better on the afternoon's play.

SATURDAY MATCHES.

School boys replay 4-15.

Ajmer Loco vs. B. P. Police 5-30.

SUNDAY'S MATCH.

Custom's "A" vs. Christ Church Association 4-45 p.m.

SIR J. B. KANGA ON LEAVE.

MR. V. F. TARAPOREWALA TO ACT AS ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Bombay "Government Gazette," published on Thursday:—

Sir Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, Advocate-General Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for three months and twenty-eight days from April 4 or from such other date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave.

Mr. Vicaji Fardunji Taraporewala, Bar-at-Law, to act as Advocate-General, Bombay.

PARSI PANCHAYAT TRUSTEE CASE.

Petition For Amending Clause 73

Mr. Justice Rangnekar heard the petition made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and others in the matter of the scheme for the election of Trustees of the funds and immoveable properties of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay and for the amendment of Clause 73 of the said scheme. Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji and others opposed.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the petitioners and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the opponents.

The petition stated that it was the earnest desire of a large number of the members of the Parsi community, that the chain of succession should be maintained by the appointment of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, the 6th Baronet to fill the vacancy in the office of a trustee caused by the death of his late father and that it was so resolved by 50 votes to one at the Anjuman Committee meeting.

NOT NECESSARY.

It was pointed out by the opponents that one of the 5 trustees was opposed to the proposal and that the will of the trustees was sought to be attributed to the community, and that there was no necessity for any exception to be made in the express terms of the Rule 73 of the scheme.

It was also urged that it was not in the interests of the young Baronet nor in the interests of the Parsi community that a young student, who had done no public service and was unacquainted with public life, should be appointed as a trustee of such large funds, which besides required mature experience, a knowledge of Parsi social and religious customs and manners and wide sympathies.

His Lordship opined that under Section 88, alteration or addition to the scheme was not possible for the Court.

Mr. Taleyarkhan asked for leave that Clause 73 of the Rule be amended by addition "save and except that such exceptional cases which the Court thinks fit the age-limit may be reduced below 35 years."

Mr. Taraporewalla objected on the ground that it would entirely change the purpose for which the petition was made.

His Lordship allowed the petition to be withdrawn, and ordered the petitioners to pay the costs of the opponents.

—:o:—

PETROL ON FIRE AT SEWREE.

DAMAGE OF ABOUT RS. 15,000

The Bombay Fire Brigade staff had to fight for six hours on Thursday with flames caused by fire at Sewree Bunder in a country craft which was stored with petrol. The fire originated at about 5 a.m. in a country craft which was stored with six thousand gallons of petrol belonging to Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company. The Fire Brigade Station at Byculla being informed fire engines from Byculla, Babula Tank, Sewree, Mandvi and other centres immediately went to the spot and found the craft ablaze. Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, ordered several houses to play on the flames but the fire spread more incessantly in view of the combustible nature of the goods stored. Mr. Coombs then tried to bring the fire under control by means of chemicals and ordered the fire brigade men to use fire foam chemicals along with spray of water. This had appreciable effect but by that time tide also came in and the burning craft sunk. Some of the burning tins, however, kept on floating in the sea and it took nearly six hours for the fire brigade men to completely bring the fire under control. One of the crew who tried to put out the fire at the beginning sustained burns and was removed to the hospital. The cause of fire is not known but the damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

JUDGMENT IN DAVANGERE RIOTS CASE.

BANGALORE, April 2.

The "Daily Post's" Davangere correspondent wires that 19 Hindus and 7 Mahomedans have been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms ranging from three to six months and 40 others mostly Hindus have been committed to the Sessions by the Special Magistrate in the long-drawn-out cases in connection with the last communal disturbances in Davangere on the occasion of a Hindu procession with a diety.—A. P.

Mr. A. M. Shah, Secretary, Shree Desvirti Dharmaradhak Samaj, wires from Wadhwan:—"The session of the All-India Youngmen's Jain Society Sammelan and Deshvirati Dharmaradhaka Samaj, which was postponed at Wadhwan on account of Her Highnesse's death will be held at Ahmedabad shortly."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

B. T. Exam. Results

NEW REGULATIONS.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAM.

SECOND CLASS.

S. R. Bhat, T. H. Karanjikar, *M. A. Mendoca*, R. S. Bangera, T. H. Vircar, Y. R. Phatak, *Sophie Israel* C. C. Sheth, D. T. Mehta, *A. H. Bana*, *A. Samson*, A. R. Syed, *F. S. Mehta*, D. R. Sahasrabhudhe, B. B. Samant,

PASS.

T. P. Attarde, *A. S. Deodhar*, D. V. Chickermane, G. P. Sohoni, J. C. Buch, R. D. Gandhi, S. B. Gondhalekar, B. S. Hanchinal, G. H. Kop, M. M. Master, K. M. Nabar, Y. B. Sinde, S. L. Taskar, *S. G. Wagle*, F. G. Elim, *L. J. Tidke*, S. G. Bhagwat, S. M. I. Hafiz, V. L. Patel, F. H. Bana, T. D. Dholakia, R. H. Mirchandani, H. H. R. Rabady, A. J. Rayanavar, R. G. Nadkar, S. P. Pikle, A. K. B. Sultan, V. H. Deshpande, R. N. Kulkarni, A. H. Muhammad, T. K. Deshmukh, *H. J. Dikshit*, M. N. Jhala.

PASSED IN PART I.

Div.—1.—*Gool J. Ranikhetwala*.

Div. 1.—R. M. Dharmadhikari, P. M. Hasbanis, *Fereny N. Vakil*,

Div. 3.—H. G. Bengari, N. B. Koulgi, G. J. Limaye, G. M. Deodhar, S. D. Sankholkar, M. U. S. Chandio.

PASSED IN PART 2.

Group II.—R. K. Tumne, G. H. A. O. K. Jafferi.

Group III.—S. K. Deshpande, R. N. Hate, *V. Gokhale*, V. G. Jere, *K. D. Nadkarni*, N. V. Pedram, S. V. Ambedkar.

OLD REGULATIONS.

SECOND CLASS.

S. J. Adavi, V. B. Bakshi, T. B. Kale, R. G. Desai, *K. H. Jamkhindi*, M. P. Vaidya, *C. J. Cama*, C. B. Bhatt, P. T. Joshi, N. P. Dave, S. B. Savanur.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE UNION.

—:o:—

Governor To Preside Over Silver Jubilee Celebration

There will be a celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Union, on Wednesday the 8th instant at 5-30 p. m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Charni Road, Bombay. His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, preside and Lady Sykes to distribute prizes and scholarships to the student of the B. J. Institute.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE UNION.

The Byramji Jeejeebhoy College Union which was established in 1905 has been helping the poorer students of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institution, Charni Road, Bombay, in diverse ways e. g. free supply of costly text books, spectacles, medical relief and tonics, besides performing Jashan ceremonies followed by public lectures or recitals from the Shahnameh, on the occasion of the anniversaries of the departed benefactors of the Institution. It has also schemes for the granting of loans and/or scholarships for higher studies and for providing Excursion Trips.

Donations however small, may be kindly remitted to Mr. Jeejeebhoy R. B. Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Treasurer of the Committee at his office in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, who will acknowledge the same in due course. It is also proposed to read out names of the donors at the public function to be held on Wednesday the 8th April next to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Union.

THE AIR-ROCKET.

VISITING OTHER PANETS?

VIENNA, Feb. 4.

Professor Hermann Oberwarth, one of the inventors of the "air-rocket," has just delivered a lecture in Vienna on his tenty years' research work.

For his rocket he uses benzine in a fluid state. The empty rocket weights somewhat more than 17½ pounds, and five times as much after being filled. Special mechanism constructed by Professor Oberwarth renders it possible for the rocket to reach a speed of nearly two miles a second and to a distance of 650 miles. This rapidity may be increased by placing one or several smaller rockets on the flying one.

The Professor holds that the invention will enable scientists to penetrate into and search the higher regions of the air by a meteorological registration-rocket, furnished with a parachute. Thence it will be possible to photograph an enemy's position, or unknown districts, through which the rocket is to be directed. Letters could be sent to the United States within half an hour, and the cost would be only four to eight times as much as is now paid.

The rocket could also be used for sending flying airships up to immense heights. The "rocket-space ship" could, it is claimed, even break through the atmosphere round the earth, and, if further improvements be achieved, might even make it possible to visit other planets.

Poison gas-rockets might also be produced war, which would supersede all present methods of warfare—one way, the Professor points out, to universal peace.

Professor Oberwarth had so crowded and interested an audience that he has arranged to repeat his lecture.

In the "Neues Wiener Journal" Colonel Emil Seeliger publishes a moving appeal to "all the honest soldiers of the world" to abstain from taking part in the horrors of poison-gas warfare, which he calls immoral. He asks the foreign Press to reprint his article, "in order to prevent the menacing suicide of the white race at the eleventh hour."—Observer.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay April 2.

Following a further decline of 12 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 198/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. Gradual decline in American cotton unnerved bulls and were reported buying "Put" options with a view to some losses. This action had unfavourable effect on the market and prices gave way to Rs. 196/8. Owing to Easterr Holidays now the business will remain closed. The market closed to-day at 3 p.m. owing to Eclipse to-night. Closing rates were as under:—

Broach A./M.	197
Broach J./A.	202/12
Oomra May	173/8
Oomra July	175/8
Bengal May	154
Bengal July	156.

Business on Indore basis is done at a premium of Rs. 6/- over Broach A./M. contract. Double options premium is Rs. 11/- and either side at a difference of Rs. 10/- the premium is Rs. 2/6.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 2.

April 147.30—8.30
July 136.20—0.80
October 134.00—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES. RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, April. 2.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	824	305,071
Central India	1,482	294,981
Barsi and Nagar	997	155,514
Hyderabad-Gaorani	463	75,900
Berar	3,239	523,291
Central Provinces	3,787	322,131
Total Oomras	10,792	1,676,888
Dholera	2,486	123,783
N.-W. Provinces	.....	85,457
Rajputana	361	33,245
Sind-Punjab	401	104,870
Broach	6,276	133,144
Coompta and Dharwar	1,430	22,536
Westerns-Northerns	387	11,840
Cocoanada	.....	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	13,704
Persian	9	206
American	4,719	58,967
Egyptian and African	3,564	166,963
Comilla, Burma, and other sorts	.....	124
Total	30,422	2,421,733

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th March. This year.
Europe	3,278	384,505
Japan & China	6,563	1,158,924
Coast Ports	50	13,214
Up-country by Rail	.....	109,090
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	53,705
Total	9,889	1,719,438

OPEN COMPETITION OF INDUSTRIAL DESINNS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Particulars of the Eighth Annual Open Competition of Industrial Designs to be held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, in June next are now available. The competition is divided into several sections—Architectural decoration, Textiles, Furniture, Book production, Advertising, and miscellaneous. It is open to all British subjects and British students in British schools of art and kindred institutions. Intending competitors in India must apply to the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, for the necessary entry forms, etc., as soon as possible. The last date for receiving entries will be May 22. Further particulars can be obtained from the Director of Industries, Bombay, the Director, J. J. School of Art, Bombay, or the Director of Public Instruction, Poona."

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 2.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25-32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Mid April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mons 1/6 1/32 1/15 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 16/30th April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277½
Banks Buying T T 276½

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 920
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos 946

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-7/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 31/32 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/16 2nd instant
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 1st instant.
London/Paris 124.17 1st instant
London/Belgium 34.94 1st instant
London/Switzerland 25.25 1st instant
London/Italy 92.75 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 31st ultimo
£4-4-10 1/4 1st instant
Silver London Ready 13 3/16 31st ultimo 12 15/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 13 1/4 31st ultimo 13 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 29 31st ultimo 28 3/8 1st instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 per cent 31st ultimo 2 19/32 per cent 1st instant
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent 31st ultimo 2 3/4 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 Mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Poor support. China and India sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-8
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.
5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs. 95-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-6.
6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/1
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/9
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-15.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/2
Forward Rates:—15 April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-2-0 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 2.

3 Months 2 19/32 per cent
6 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1931.

SWADESHISM AND BOMBAY MILLS MERGER.

The Indian textile mills have every reason to congratulate themselves on the advent of the National Movement for boycott of foreign cloth which, according to their own spokesmen, has saved them from utter ruin. We are also told that owing to continuous hartals and other reasons, full advantage could not be taken of these opportunities. At the Karachi session Congress has once again declared its intention to intensify picketing of foreign cloth. The question is "Are our Bombay Mill Agents prepared to meet the country's demand for home-made cloth?" Mahatmaji and his colleagues evidently expect that the country's production of both khaddar and mill cloth would fill up the vacuum. The country naturally has therefore the right to ask the leaders of the textile industry as to what preparations they are making to supply home-made cloth without profiteering and at a reasonably cheap price. Have they arranged to take the fullest advantage of this opportunity to plant firmly the standard of Swadeshism, in the cotton textile industry, by removing the innumerable drawbacks and some at least of the glaring defects common to the Agency System, as well as in the organisation of labour itself on the contentment of which, a continuous period of industrial peace and progress largely depends?

This leads us to the question of standardisation which Lancashire has so largely adopted to the great benefit of its textile industry. Our industry will have to compete strenuously with Lancashire in the near future, because Indian trade which forms such an important factor in its prosperity is not likely to be so easily handed over to our mills by Manchester. The last labour troubles in Bombay promised to bring about a radical alteration in methods of organisation and direction of Bombay mills through what is now generally known as the Mill-Merger Scheme. Much was expected of it. It was heralded as the dawn of our industrial supremacy in our own country. Nearly fifty mills were originally declared to have joined the project. Experts were imported and the most optimistic prophecies were vouchsafed as to the resuscitation of this apparently drooping industry. All this was done under the pressure of agitation arising out of the continuous strife Bombay witnessed during the years immediately prior to the visit of the Whitley Commission. Enthusiasm seems to have cooled down. It is now openly declared that the whole idea has failed and that the project is well-nigh abandoned. We are not surprised at the result. What is surprising is that acute businessmen should have expected anything substantial from experts imported from the very country, and perhaps the very province, with which the Bombay mill industry was continuously engaged in a severe struggle, and was making preparations to push this outside rival out of the field altogether. With all good-will and honesty of purpose, rivals cannot be expected to rise above prejudice and give up their country's cause for the benefit of that country's industrial competitors. Apart from this, it appears to us a very humiliating position for India with its textile industry, developing for over half a century—not to speak of the days when Manchester was a small village and India supplied the finest cotton cloth to Britain—to have to go to England in search of experts to value our mills and guide us regarding a merger. To make it still worse, to expose all our defects and inside working to these gentlemen from England which is the very country whose competition India must fight. Could not equally capable men be found on the spot from our own textile experts to guide us? With local experience and a study of the work in other countries, they could have looked at the question from a different angle of vision and guided us with greater success.

It is not too late even now to take up this problem seriously, failing which the country will have to decide what line of legislative action shoud be taken under the new constitution to bring Indian textile industry under proper control and organisation. The Agency System has repeatedly claimed that its existence is necessary for the purpose of finance and personal direction of these industries under Indian conditions. Both these claims have been repeatedly repudiated by different organisations, and specialists who were studying the problem as well as public men. The Managing Agency system is now put on its mettle and time will show how far the existence of this system is under modern conditions a blessing or otherwise to the industry concerned.

A SIGNIFICANT CRITICISM.

—:o:—

The characteristically impudent speech recently delivered by Mr. Churchill at the Albert Hall, London, has provoked the criticism of the London correspondent of an Anglo-Indian contemporary. The following extract will, we have no doubt, be read with considerable interest:

"Indeed, Mr. Churchill said that we had lifted the people to a level of peace, order, sanitation and progress 'far above anything they could possibly achieve themselves or could maintain.' He did not add that, apart from the Army the machinery is overwhelmingly in Indian hands. To the uprightness of British rule there have been many testimonies through the generations, but Mr. Churchill surely went much too far in stating that hitherto 'all concession-hunters and European adventurers, company promoters and profit-seekers have been rigorously barred and banned.'"

Will it, we wonder, be too much to expect that our contemporary will bear all this in mind, when next time it feels the urge to extol the "steel frame" or to condemn the Congress and Gandhiji for supporting what it is pleased to call "discrimination" against Europeans in India?

Our London correspondent in a letter that we publish elsewhere, refers to the adroitly stage-managed affair at Albert Hall. The Indian Empire Society may be expected to pursue with even greater vigour its propaganda of misrepresentation of Indian demands and the British Die-hard Press will be only too willing to feature its activities. But why Indian industrialists like Sir Manekji Dadabhoy should agree to be on the Council of the Society passes our comprehension. What good do they hope to secure for their country by associating with men whose sole purpose is to secure for Britain safeguards which are against the interests of India?

WELCOME ACTIVITY.

—:o:—

We welcome the re-appearance of "Prohibition," the official quarterly organ of the Prohibition League of India. The last Number was printed for July and October 1930 but the January issue could not be published at all. These delays were, no doubt, caused by the incarceration of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Secretary of the League and the editor of the magazine, and of some other workers for the League. The magazine is now edited and published by the veteran Prohibition worker, Mr. Herbert Anderson, the Assistant Secretary of the League and the first editor of the magazine. The March Number of the Quarterly is packed with notes and articles of great utility to those interested in Prohibition. The financial position of the League does not seem to be satisfactory as may be judged from the fact that the membership subscriptions received last year amounted only to Rs. 125. In view of the special importance now attached to Prohibition by the whole country, it is both possible and desirable to increase the strength of the League considerably, to have a number of live provincial and district branches and to publish the magazine monthly, which will then be a great propagandist force. The annual subscription for the magazine is only one rupee and the minimum subscription for membership is Rs. 5. Intending members and subscribers to the magazine will do well to act promptly and communicate with the Assistant Secretary and help in advancing a cause which is popular in India, but still lacks propaganda.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

There are more things done in Anglo-India for your and my benefit than we can ever dream of. You will doubt it. So did I—until this morning when I read the "Times of India".

* * * * *

With an instinct born of sheer considerateness for "the curious" it has anticipated their question regarding Utkal, ransacked the reference library—and produced the answer, that must satisfy the curiosity of the curious.

* * * * *

Allow me then to let you share the satisfaction with me. Why Utkal was selected by the Congress as the next venue, is I am sure not known to you. But don't grieve. Even the Congress didn't know.

* * * * *

As a matter of fact "the fact is that Utkal seems to have leapt into fame over some non-co-operation affair or other." So now you know.

* * * * *

But I am sorry I forgot to tell you what and where Utkal was 'The Imperial Gazeteer has nothing to say about it. But the Postal Guide reveals its existence as a place in the Khulna District of Bengal."

* * * * *

Here is a very valuable tip. You may for instance be "curious" about Gujarat referred to in the Presidential Address of Sardar Vallabhbhai. All that you have to do is to consult the Postal Guide, and sure enough you will get the required information—a town in the Punjab.

* * * * *

By the way, please don't forget that the "place in the Khulna District of Bengal" where the Congress will meet is now spelt U-t-k-u-l.—vide the Postal Guide.

* * * * *

Another all-wise local confrere has communicated to the ignorant world his expert knowledge on another subject—"Mr. Gandhi". This gentleman knows Gandhiji—indeed the honour is shared by almost every Indian of note—better than the most intimate lieutenants of the Congress Dictator.

* * * * *

He, therefore, knows, and wants us to know that "as a matter of fact", Gandhiji did make "invidious distinctions" in selecting the "Cabinet".

* * * * *

Why? Becuse "The best brains in the Congress are not to be found in the Working Committee, and when Mr. Gandhi will say 'turn', they will all turn and do exactly as they are told". This unfortunately does not fit in with our friend's conclusion "Jawaharlal is working for renewed hostilities, and Mr. Gandhi for permanent peace". But never mind.

* * * * *

All this is with reference to South India. Its Big Three—Sits. Rajagopalachariar, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Konda Venkatappayya—will be grateful to their champion for exposing the "American-Party-Manager tactics" of Gandhiji. But I am not so sure that they won't feel deeply embarrassed by the ignorant officiousness of a man who presumes to know more about them and their relations with Gandhiji than they themselves do.

TRIBUTE TO RESCUE WORK.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give space to the following few lines, as they serve to show what real help men can give in troublous times to those in distress and because it may be a fitting expression of my gratefulness to the gentleman from whom I got help at Cawnpore, at a time when all sources to which I turned had failed me.

The riots that took place in Cawnpore commencing in the the afternoon of the 24th March, have left their dark deeds deeply implanted in the minds of those who have survived the ordeal. No one was sure of any safety in the most thickly populated quarters. The frenzy of the mob knew no bounds. Men, women and children were killed, shops and houses looted and then set on fire, mosques and temples desecrated, and the people that escaped from the hands of the 'goondas' were rendered homeless and had all their belongings plundered.

On account of the sudden outbreak and that too in the afternoon, there were some unhappy men that were separated from the members of their families due to their daily avocation and could not reach home. Such was the lot of two men with whom I am officially connected and it was my duty to help them in such times of distress. For help to rescue the families of the two men I went to several places and even my appeals to one police officer failed. I had heard the name of Rai Bahadur Vicramajit Singh, who was rendering immense help and so I was trying to reach him. Luckily I came across a lorry that was rescuing some people and on enquiries made of the driver came to know that it was one of the lorries engaged by this gentleman. I got into it with my friend and thus found my way to his house.

On reaching this place I saw around me nothing but bustle everywhere of men moving here and there giving orders to drivers of cars and lorries and making arrangements to house and feed hundreds of care-worn people, men, women and children brought there by every car or lorry that came to his vast grounds. When I approached R. B. Vicramajit Singh to tell him the sad plight in which my friend was placed I met with an overwhelming desire to render me every possible help. That a man of his position should have so patiently heard me even under the great strain on him created in me hope that I would get help from him, and this I did. I thus was able to rescue the wife and child of my friend, which help I had not got from any one of those whom I approached for the last full two days. The arrangements for the rescued people for housing and feeding them were also made and we stayed there for the night.

I must admit that had it not been for such prompt and willing assistance at the hands of R. B. Vicramajit Singh several hundreds more would have been added to the number of those mercilessly butchered in a big place like Cawnpore, where nothing should have been wanting to bring the situation under control within a short time.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. MANKAR.

Cawnpore,
C/o Messrs. Dadajee Dhackjee and Co.,
Old General Gunj.

LONDON LETTER.

BRITISH DIE-HARDS' ANTI-INDIAN CRUSADE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
(*By Air Mail.*)

Lord Sankey did not miss the opportunity at the debate on India in the House of Lords to join in the official chorus of compliments to the Indian Delegates at the Round Table Conference. But later in his speech he seems to have let the cat out of the bag when he referred to the opinion in India which was not only entitled to be consulted but whose views would be of real value in reaching a satisfactory solution. For this admission would appear to imply the inability of the Indian delegates "to deliver the goods." The debate elicited from Lord Lloyd repetition of the now hackneyed argument about trusteeship. On the whole the debate proved a very tame affair.

AN ANTI-INDIAN INDIAN

The Albert Hall meeting for a firm hand in India organised by the Indian Empire Society was cleverly staged. The meeting was announced for 8 p.m. but by the publicity the Rothermere Press had given to it, the audience gathered some time before, and this was occupied by community songs, including one extolling liberty and freedom for all, text of which was printed and distributed among the audience. So that when Mr. Churchill entered the hall, the audience had been worked up to the necessary pitch to join in "He is a jolly good fellow," with which the organ announced his arrival. Speeches were of the kind expected. Mr. Waris Amir Ali retired I.C.S. the only Indian speaker, was put down to second the vote of thanks to the Chair and the speakers, but could not resist the temptation of getting an applause in the Albert Hall, and this he managed to do by endorsing the spirit and utterances of the principal speakers. The spectacle of an Indian saying ditto to the vituperous and rabid anti-Indian speeches punctuated by foul epithets against Indian leaders is sickening, but the organisers of the meeting knew their job and found ready material to make a pretense that their attitude towards India was not wholly selfish. They are advertising the Society with four Indians on the Council, including Mr. W. Amir Ali, Sir M. B. Dadabhoy and two others, with the former also on the Executive Committee. Their leaflets distributed freely at the meeting quoted in bold type utterances of Maharaja of Burdwan and the Aga Khan.

M. ERULKAR'S CHALLENGE NOT TAKEN UP

I understand Mr. Erulkar, the Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, in his personal capacity, as also officially on behalf of the Chamber, challenged to speak in opposition to Mr. Churchill, but the organisers thought discretion the better part of valour, and did not agree to it, and further intimated that even questions will not be allowed. Thus this packed meeting went merrily along. But the result of St. George's By-Election announced last night will not encourage the hopes of Mr. Churchill as far as the Conservative Party is concerned. No stone was left unturned by the Jingo Press and their champions to snatch a victory at St. Georges. Mud slinging of the worst kind was freely indulged in on both sides, which surpassed anything known in Indian controversies, which the Anglo-Indian critics have conveniently held up to ridicule. The "Daily Telegraph" commenting upon this feature of St. George's election deplores "how fatally easy it is to slip back into the pit of sheer scurrility." Rothermere Press spared nothing to rouse the party rabble against Mr. Baldwin over the India question. Issues of their papers came out with bordered slogans reading "Gandhi is watching St. Georges" appearing prominently on several pages—editorial comments with passages in bold type meant to impress upon voters that "the question of India transcends in gravity even the serious matter of Mr. Baldwin's leadership" that "India is the lynch pin of our prosperity—its withdrawal will involve the collapse of British industry." But in spite of it all, the official conservative candidate was returned with a large majority. While every effort was made to make India the election issue, there is hardly any doubt that it was Mr. Baldwin's leadership and the future of the Conservative Party that weighed with the voters more than any considerations affecting the attitude towards India. For even the supporters of Mr. Baldwin are not any the less hostile towards India but they were not prepared to give "the dog a bad name and hang him" on this score, as their confreres of the Rothermere gang wanted to do. With this respite, Mr. Baldwin will I expect, now make amends to appease those in his party who have been dissatisfied over his attitude on the Indian question.

AN IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY

Last week in referring to the Soviet five year plan I mentioned that concerted action against Russia was suggested. The Soviet trade representative in Great Britain the other day disclosed the circular inquiry issued by the International Chamber of Commerce to its National Committees, which included among others the following questions—"Would your country agree to a concerted International restriction of credit granted to Russia?" "Are you willing to discuss in contact with other countries a joint international prohibition of imports from Russia?"

SOVIET'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Figures recently published would amply explain this anxiety. Russia's trade ramifications are growing in volume as also in extent. Even taking the figures of Russian imports in this country in respect of three of the principal items, of timber, wheat and oil, the increase would appear to be phenomenal and eloquent of the Soviet achievement. In the case of Timber, British import figure of Russian wood rose from 289 thousand standards in 1925 to 600 thousand this year. In wheat as against 55,714 cwt. in 1927, the figure for 1930 stands at the colossal figure of 18,750,000 cwt. the imports for three months ending October last being 5,825,000 cwt. against only 2,784,000 for a similar period in the preceding year. In oil Russia multiplied her figure of export to this country in 1922 by thirty two times in 1930, the corresponding figures being 8,802 thousand gallons for the former year, as against 260,086 thousand for the latter. Thus in British markets Russia's entry has adversly affected Finland and Sweden in Timber, Canada in wheat, and America in oil. In foreign markets Russia is also competing with British interests. Thus whereas in 1913 Russia imported 6 millions tons of British coal, last year this figure was reduced to 40,000 tons only, while Russian exports of coal abroad steadily increased in 1928, the export figure stood at 497,319 tons, but for nine months of 1930, it had gone up to 1,400,641 tons, the chief markets being Canada, France and Italy, where British coal hitherto claimed the market, but is now affected by Russian competition. Soviet ambitions also include Eastern markets. It is stated that Russian piece goods have already made their appearance in the Dutch East Indies. As far as India is concerned a contract for shipment of 150,000 tons of Russian crystal sugar is reported to have been recently entered into for March April shipment from Black Sea Ports to India. This is over and above three separate cargoes aggregating about 20,000 tons sold independently. Eleven vessels have already been chartered for the larger contract and a European firm well known in India and in this country is reported to be selling this sugar to buyers in India. This has caused alarm in the Java sugar circles. As may be expected the cry against Russian products everywhere is based upon the allegation that they are produced by "the most serious form of slavery." The humanitarian susceptibilities of our British Imperialists can tolerate without compunction harrowing conditions of forced labour in the Empire, but when their commercial supremacy is threatened these useful considerations are trotted out from pulpit and platform, to rouse the world in indignation against their rivals.

NOTES OF THE DAY

That Scandalous Maximum

Mahatma Gandhi's declaration that in a Swaraj Government the highest salary would be Rs. 500 has been variously described by critics as "frankly idiotic" and as unworthy of consideration by any man "in his sober senses." The deep sympathy that these monopolists of wisdom, commonsense and sobriety have evinced for the poor officials is admirable indeed. But how is it that they have never protested against the poorest of countries being compelled all these years to pay the fattest of salaries and allowances? It is a pity that the poverty striken Indian should always have been deprived of the benefits of these gentlemen's sense, sobriety and sympathy. Or perhaps they do not know what India has to pay for the luxury of "efficiency" in "service," civil and military Rs. 500 as a month to a Viceroy is "frankly idiotic." What about Rs. 20,000 in addition to all his expenses while in India?

"Disgraceful Episode"

The "Times of India" publishes an interview with an European eye-witness of the Cawnpore tragedy, who states that what has so far appeared in the newspapers about the riots is only a fraction of the horrors which afflicted that city and that about 1,000 persons have been killed. It is difficult to believe this terrible report and we hope it is exaggerated. In any case the local Congress organisation and Government will do well to publish full authenticated accounts of the riots. An independent inquiry will of course have to be instituted into the causes and tragic developments of the riots with special reference to the part played by the local police and other authorities. "It is strongly felt by many old residents in Cawnpore," says the interview with the European eye-witness, "not only that the riots were planned in advance by outside agencies, but that for some mysterious reason they were allowed to take their course, when prompt action might have confined what became a holocaust to the dimensions of an ordinary riot." The "Leader" of Allahabad, which writes with an abundant knowledge of facts, feels constrained to remark that the local authorities' "miserable failure to protect life and property is one of the most disgraceful episodes in the history of British rule." We hope the need for an inquiry will be pressed upon Government from all quarters.

A Reminder.

The United Provinces Legislative Council unanimously passed a resolution moved by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, recommending that pending the passing of the new Government of India Act all constitutional advance permissible under the present Act should be effected by the exercise of powers vested in the Secretary of State. Mr. Chintamani stated that such an advance was in fact the subject of an understanding at the London Conference during the latter half of January in the expectation that the voluntary reforms might evidence a change of policy on the part of Government, might call forth the spirit of trust and co-operation from the people, and might prepare them for a larger measure of responsibility under the new Act. But we doubt if the bureaucracy will part with any power till it is compelled to do so. From the stand-point of the people's welfare it would no doubt be a blessing to them if, for instance Law and Order were entrusted to an Indian Minister responsible to the Legislature. The people are thoroughly disgusted with the present incompetent and irresponsible management of the Department in most provinces. Cawnpore is the limit of inefficiency and irresponsibility.

Vindicated.

"We had" writes the "Statesman's" Special Representative at Karachi "very different metal delivered, however, with the same moderation from Abdul Ghaffar Khan 'the Gandhi of the Frontier' who proved to be neither the youthful nor the excitable man that some of us expected". Agreeably surprising as it is, this tribute is significant in so far as it involves an unwitting confession. The country has not yet forgotten the campaign of deliberate and virulent misrepresentation of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Red Shirts and the Congress movement in general. This confession is an eloquent commentary on Governments "Weekly Appreciation" and Anglo-Indian vituperations. "Truth will out" even through the mouth of Anglo-India.

Schuster Agrees With Gandhiji That Salaries Should Be Cut Down

ASSEMBLY HAS ESTABLISHED MANY IMPORTANT PRECEDENTS DURING LAST SESSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, April 1.

The first session of new Central Legislature which concluded today provides quite an interesting material from the point of view of parliamentary politics as any previous session.

In a sense this Assembly has reflected certain characteristics of all the three previous assemblies; its Opposition leadership and tone was allied to that of the first Assembly, its parliamentary demonstration in the form of walk-out was a leaf from the book of the second Assembly while its conduct of token cuts and disposal of Finance Bill was a reflection of the attitude of the third Assembly. While on whole this Assembly cannot be said to have come up to the previous level either of debate or of parliamentary tactics, its success in defeating Government has been on the aggregate even more remarkable than that of previous assemblies.

THE OFFICIAL LEADER OF HOUSE.

I will deal first with the Parties and leadership in the House. Sir George Rainy succeeded to the distinguished roll of official leader of the House. He has shown exceptional gift in debate and in particular in application of wit in tiding over many points of difficulty and delicacy but in taking emergency decisions on situations as they arose on floor of the House he was not better equipped than Sir James Crerar.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

The leader of Opposition, Mr. Rangacharia, came out of the ordeal fairly well. His party ultimately developed coherence and loyalty which made it the best organized and most vocal Party which every Opposition should be. Mr. Rangachariar has made no enemies. He is always gentle and dignified but he has more or less, lacked the gift of parliamentary manoeuvres and capacity for bold stand or quick decision.

MR. JINNAH'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Abdur Rahim was for a fortnight furrowing his lonely furrow but as soon as news of Mr. Jinnah's retirement came he jumped into the fray and became the leader of Independent Party. His party has shown loyalty to the leader which is most remarkable as the party strength between the Hindus and Muslims is evenly divided. This indeed never happened during Mr. Jinnah's time and it very effectively scotched the plans of communalists to revive the Central Muslim group. For a time it must be confessed Sir Abdur Rahim's Aligarh speech kept suspicion lurking but soon the critics were disarmed and the manner in which he has co-operated with the Leader of the Opposition has been the most signal proof of the possibility of such coalitions in future.

THE DIE-HARDS

The European group remained unchanged for its insularity and is a reflection of the European mind in India. The group made no sign of making political overtures. Its leader Sir Hugh cocke is respected in the House but Mr. Arthur Moore forced himself more to the forefront as the partys' spokesman and rather lost in the end the impression he created in the beginning.

There also sprang up a party called the United India Party under the leadership of Mr. Yamin Khan. It would have gone unnoticed but for the fact that its claim for one front seat was met at the
expense of European Group.

But the opposition parties did not admit the right of this party to share the privileges of Opposition for, the half-dozen men who were to sit behind Mr. Yaminkhan were mostly nominated members and others who already formed a Government Party. However official recognition of the party by the president raised some murmurs in responsible quarters.

WHAT BURMANS DID.

I come now to the debating field and its reaction on Lobby position and Government polities. Perhaps the most remarkable successes in this line were the speeches made by two Burman members, Mr. Tun Aug and, Mr. Kyew Myint. The former marked his debut with an adjournment motion protesting against the declaration of Burmese General Council Association as unlawful, and but for the President's casting vote succeeded in censuring the Government. Mr. Myints' maiden speech turned the scale against the Government so heavily, that it dared not challenge a division on the question of separation of Burma.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudliar made a profound impression over the army estimates and drove fire into enemies camp so successfully as to make the Government agree to the inclusion of Army expenditure within the purview of the retrenchment committee. Sir Cowasji Jehangir made rather more speeches than necessary, but his remarks describing the plight of official backbenchers who, he suggested, could as well be replaced by pattewalas (peons), won the best ear of the house for its directness.

Sir Abdur Rahim has come out as mediocre speaker but he won great respect for his views.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

And when you strike the balance the chief successes and failures of Government and Opposition may be thus described. Government's first victory was in electing as President and Deputy President persons whom it preferred. Its second victory was in defeating Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's bill for radical alteration in section 144 of Cr. P.C. Its fourth victory was in turning down Mr. Mitra's amendment for reduction in kerosene duty. Its fifth success was technical defeat, through President's casting vote, of the motion of censure on Burma Government over persecution of members of Burmese General Council.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATS.

On the other hand non-official successes against Government were very marked. These began with the adoption of Mr. S. C. Mitra's motion for circulation, which virtually killed the Bill, whereunder Bengal detenues could be taken to other provinces. This was also the first rude Lobby shock to Government in the belief it was made to entertain that Sir Fazli Hussain's entry into the Assembly would mean Muslim support for Government and Government never found throughout the session any basis for this belief.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE.

Perhaps the most embarrasing of Assembly's adverse votes were on Sir Cowasji Jehangir Income-Tax amendment and on the rejection of Viceroy's recommendation. There were two occasions on which the opposition parties thought discretion as better part of valour, when firstly they decided on sine die adjournment of the debate asking for the release of all political prisoners and secondly when Muslims had moved a token cut urging minority representation in railway services.

NEW PRECEDENTS CREATED.

The house established a number of new precedents. The most important were the total adjournment on account of Pundit Motilal's death and a resolution of condolence over Mr. Muhammedali, though he had never been a member of the House. Other important precedent was created by Mr. Myint, who held up the Finance Bill for a day to protest against the separation of Burma. The cause of hanged men had definite hearing in censure of Government over execution of Habibnur and the walkout of nationalists and the adjournment of the Assembly over the Lahore executions.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Now that the session has ended, what is it that echoes in the lobby? To my mind the remark of Sir George Schuster "unless the scale of salaries is reduced it would cost the democratic Government much more to run it. This then is the chief problem facing the country. But the present Government will not handle it. Sir George Schuster may be a happy instrument to bring it about under and Indian Government and his retrenchment theories in meantime will be more of a palliative.—A. P. Special.

FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Litigants, Businessmen, Students, Seekers of Fortune and Lovers have found in Planchette a secret of success. Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.

SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT, ALIGARH, U. P.

DEFAMATION CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST SARAT BOSE

CALCUTTA, April 2.

A charge of defamation "by making or publishing a letter dated the 21st August, 1929, alleged to have been written by Monmothanath Mookerjee and addressed as "my dear Raja," meaning J. C. Mookerjee, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation and thereby intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that it would harm the reputation of the said Monmothanath Mookerjee" was framed against Alderman Sarat C. Bose, brother of Subash Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta Corporation by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Monmothanath Mookerjee who is a retired Government Engineer and now Corporation contractor, complained that the letter was circulated by Mr. Sarat Bose and contained an insinuation of the complainant having offered a bribe to the Chief Executive Officer and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta the then Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation. The case was adjourned till April 16.

TOO LATE.

The High Court to-day acquitted thirty prisoners convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG INQUIRY.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

KARACHI, April 2.

The new Working Committee has adopted the following resolutions:—Whereas the National Flag now in vogue has gained popularity by usage and convention, and whereas objection has been taken to three colours in the flag on the ground that they are conceived in communal basis, the Working Committee hereby appoints the following for the purpose of examining the objections and recommending a flag for the acceptance of the Congress. The Committee shall have authority to take such evidence as it may consider necessary and send its report and recommendations to the Working Committee on or before July 31:—Sardar Patel, Jawaharlal, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, N. S. Hardikar, D. B. Kalikar, Master Tara Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Dr. Pattabhi will be convener and three members will be a quorum.

LAHORE EXECUTION'S ECHO.

Whereas allegations have been made in the press to the effect that the remains of the late Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were mutilated and were not properly cremated and were otherwise dealt with in an insulting manner and great public indignation has been expressed by reason of those allegations, the Working Committee appoints the following as a committee to examine those allegations forthwith and to take such evidence as may be necessary and report to the Working Committee on or before April 30:—Pandit Santanam, Abdul Qadir Kasuri, Dr. Satyapal, Malik Barkatali, Jiwanlal Kapoor, Raisada Hansraj. Dr. Satyapal will be the convener.

CONSULTING PROVINCIAL OPINION.

In view of the proviso to the Congress resolution No. 15 (definition of Swaraj) the Working Committee hereby appoints the following as a committee to invite opinions and suggestions from the Provincial Congress Committees and other bodies and persons and report and recommend to the Working Committee on or before May 31 next such revision, amendment or addition as in its opinion may be necessary to make the resolution fuller and more exhaustive:—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, S. Satyamurthy, Dr. Pramathanath Bannerji, Sri Prakasa, Ramadayalu Sinha and Prof. Brij Narain. Mr. Sri Prakasa will act as convener and three members will form a quorum.—A. P.

"KANARA POLITICAL SUFFERERS' FUND."

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Kanara Political Sufferers Fund writes:—

It has been found that one Narayan M. Pai, has been collecting donations for the above fund without authority.

Donors are hereby warned against such payments as same have not been received by the Fund.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Sarvajanik Sabha's Appeal To Govt.

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, April 1.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, ex-M.L.A., has sent the following statement on behalf of Poona "Sarwajanik Sabha":—

In view of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, the release of the political prisoners is carried out by the Government so that the spirit of settlement may remain tact. The Sabha is of the opinion that the Chirner prisoners should also be released for they are arrested and sentenced for the breaking of the Forest Law which was part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. This satyagraha had the same intention as that of salt satyagraha. The Chirner prisoners are arrested under the section of theft, loot, etc. which is nothing but superfluous. To create better understanding between the Government and the public, the Home Member, Bombay Government has asked us to 'forget and forgive". This is what we want also. We have stopped the Civil Disobedience Movement and Government also would do likewise and release the Chirner prisoners.

STORM IN POONA.

The heavy storm broke out yesterday (the 31st March) evening at about 6 p.m. The sky was cloudy, and heavy wind was b'owing. The wild wind help the dust to form whirl-wind. Many trees and a couple of electric poles fell down. There was a small shower of rain also at 7 p.m. It is learnt that it rained heavily in Shiwapur, a village 15 miles away from Poona and a life was also lost.

CITY MUNICIPALITY PASSES BUDGET.

A meeting of the General Body Poona City Municipality was held last week on Friday the 27th March in the Town Hall at 5 p'm. under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Hanmanrau Ramnath when the budget for the next year was taken and passed.

The postponement of the budget discussion was proposed by Ragunath as many members were absent. After a heated discussion over the proposal the proposal was repeated and Mr. Salanddin the Chairman of the Standing Committee placed the Budget statement before the General body as passed in the Standing Committee and asked house to pass.

Member after member proposed amendment to either post-pone for 3 days or 8 days so that other members can also take the opportunity of giving their opinion And if the budget is gone through in haste as was done last year, then they have to face press criticism, which they should avoid.

At this time the house adjourned for five minutes in honour of late Vishnu Patwardhan who was the member of the house for 20 years.

After five minutes when the house sat again Mr. Popatlal Shah appealed to the house Is Shah appealed to the house to pass the budget as proposed by the Standing Committee. Dr. Pathak said that though there is every likelyhood of budget having passed within no time, still he considers his duty to raise his voice against it he thinks that many increases are made in many items. Prof. Kanidker complained about the cut proposed in the grant for School Board by Rs. 1400 and he expressed fear that the good work which the Board is carrying under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohomedali Dost Mohmed might suffer. He was unable to understand the reason why the Committee cannot give money for education when they can do so for less important items, to the proposed cut by a member was not carried.

The amendment of sending the budget to a Committee of five members elected by the General body was prosed, but was thrown down by the house.

Thus the original budget as proposed by the Chairman, Standing Committee, was passed by 20 votes to 7 votes.

Udyoga Mandir Pimprala Starts Again.

—:o:—

A Pimprala correspondent writes:—

Udyoga Mandir Pimprala was declared unlawful by the Government on 22-8-1930 and teachers and workers together with the students were arrested. So it was formally closed on 30th October 1930.

Now after the Truce, it is formally reopened from 20-3-31 Chaitra Shudha Pratipada, the new year day.

Lest we forget the Jallianwala Bagh!

REMEMBER 6th APRIL

India's Great Day of Awakening

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The Congress' Clarion Call

To BOYCOTT ALL FOREIGN CLOTH

And Achieve Purna Swaraja—so

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Quality Mark	54"	50	45	40
Width	48"	45"	40"	36"
Price for piece	Rs. 7-13-6;	7-1-0;	6-4-6;	5-11-0
Rate per yard	Re. 0-12-0;	0-11-6;	0-10-3	0-9-3

Shirtings Cheap and Ordinary Wear.

Piece of 15½ to 16 yards	Width 27"		
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Rate per yard	Re. 0-6-3;	0-6-0;	0-4-3
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Width 27"—15 yards a piece @ Re. 0-4-0 per yd.

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WHITE DOUBLE THREAD Width 27"
10 yds. a piece—Sufficient for 2 Coats.
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Double thread Khaki and Brown
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Towels, Napkins, Kerchiefs, Sarees, Chintz Pieces, Shawls, Bedsheets, Tablecloths, Readymade Clothes for Gents, Youths and Children.

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Also some Coloured Shirtings and Chintz Pieces at Two Annas less in Rupee

100 p.c. Pure Woollen Varieties at 12½ p.c. less.

Pattoos, Tweeds, Blankets, Shawls, Pashmina Suitings and Flannels.

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Khadi Bhandar

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THE IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT

Friendship The Best Safeguard

When Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi put their names to the Truce at Delhi last week, a great day's work was done. The Agreement is worthy to be ranked alongside the grant of responsible government to the peoples of South Africa by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government in 1906—from which the peaceful settlement of the South African problem resulted—and the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish Peace Treaty in 1921.

The Delhi Settlement was a victory for the spirit of the Round Table Conference, and was the necessary sequel if that great work was to be continued in India with every facet of Indian opinion represented. To have continued the Round Table discussions in India without the Congress Party would have been like seeking to hammer out a constitution for Ireland without Sinn Fein. If there had been a Lord Irwin in Dublin at the time of the Irish Convention in 1919, the history of Anglo-Irish relations would have been different and much bloodshed would have been avoided. The time has not yet arrived for paying an adequate tribute to Lord Irwin; that pleasant duty must be reserved until he returns to this country. When his vociferous critics have long been forgotten, he will be regarded as one of the greatest Englishmen who ever gave their services to India. Dominion Status, that is, absolute equality between the nations of the British Commonwealth, is the greatest political discovery of the twentieth century. Equality of status has achieved the hitherto impossible; it has reconciled two apparent opposites, the desire for independence and the desire to co-operat. Dominion Status as applied to India, after the necessary bridging-over period has elapsed, signifies the granting to India of all the privileges possessed by Canada, South Africa, the Irish Free State or any Dominion under the British Crown. As Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy-designate, said at the Pilgrims' Dinner given in his honour, the goal at which we are aiming in India is 'responsible Government, for which we have all been working for years, until she becomes an absolutely equal partner with the other Dominions under the Crown.

TURNING BACK HANDS OF CLOCK.

When the Balfour Declaration was drawn up in 1926 it meant what it said. Each section of the British Commonwealth was to enjoy complete independence under the Crown and absolute equality of status. Those who would seek to nullify the achievements of the Round Table Conference are trying to turn back the hands of the clock. On Monday night a resolution by the Conservative Indian Committee was issued, which was interpreted to mean that Mr. Baldwin had recanted much that he had previously said, and restated that the Conservative Party should not be represented at any further Round Table discussions. When we write the Indian debate has not been held, but we find it impossible to believe that the leaders of the Conservative Party intend to make India a party issue. The matter is referred to in our columns of the news of the week, and we shall return to the subject next week. We have urged the importance of an all-party settlement of the Indian question in Great Britain, and for that reason we welcomed the participation of the Conservative delegates at the Round Table Conference. We still hope that the majority of the Conservative Party will support Lord Irwin, but we confess to a grave anxiety as a result of the settlement issued by the Conservative Party Committee on India on Monday evening. They are asking us to go back on the Montague Declaration of 1917, to ignore the findings of the last two Imperial Conferences, and to wipe out the Balfour Declaration. However there were an election fought on the Indian issue, and no one would deplore it more than we would, the "Spectator" would throw itself into the contest with the conviction that it never supported a more righteous cause. The British people have never been given a greater opportunity for showing their genius for devising workable political institutions than in the task of helping to complete the work of the Round Table Conference by filling in the gaps in the framework of an all-India Federation. To draw up a workable scheme which will be fair to all the minorities in India is a task of enormous difficulty and there will be anxious moments. But if the spirit of the Round Table Conference is preserved, success is assured.

NOT LEARNING LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Some people will never learn the lessons of history. Those who preach the doctrine of a 'firm hand' in India to-day, and who deny to Indians the right of deciding their own destiny, ignore the lessons of the past two hundred years. If a policy of conciliation and friendship had been pursued at the time of the American Revolution, the subsequent history of the world would have been very different. If die-hard views had prevailed, there would have been no South African settlement, and when Great War came, General Botha and General Smuts would not have been fighting for us, nor would General Hertzog be among those who to-day advocate South Africa's association with the British Commonwealth. Nor would there have been an Irish settlement, there would have been no Durham Report and no loyal Dominion of Canada.

THE EMPIRE CRUSADERS.

The exponents of the theory of the 'firm hand in India' appear to be chiefly concerned about British trade in India. They seem to think that by some miraculous method it will be possible to force India to trade with Great Britain against their will. Such arguments come ill from those in Great Britain who are preaching doctrines of economic nationalism, of 'Buy British' and 'Keep out the Foreigner'. Lord Peel argues in the "Sunday Times" that 'in this country we are invited to give a preference to British or to Imperial goods, but we are not urged to engage in a boycott of foreign goods". We fear that Lord Peel wrongly interprets the views of many of the Empire Crusaders. If an appeal to 'Buy British and keep out the foreigner' does not imply 'a boycott of foreign goods,' we do not know what does. The Empire Crusaders who want to keep out the foreigner cannot have it both ways. The "Spectator" has never wavered in its dislike of economic nationalism, wherever practised, whether in India or at home. But each nation must decide its own economic policy. The peoples of India are just as much entitled to fiscal freedom as the people of Canada or Great Britain. The best way to safeguard British commercial interests in India is by a policy of friendship and not of force.

Mr. Baldwin, in his speech at Newton Abbot on March 6, emphasised the magnitude of the task confronting us and deplored domestic wrangling and internal recrimination. The Conservative leader was right to draw attention to the fact that the present task is to bring about a closer union between Great Britain and India than we have ever had before, and nothing could have been better than his tribute to the work of the Round Table Conference. He 'appealed to his followers to embark in a spirit of good-will and resolution upon a task that calls for the best brains of the party if they are to succeed in harmonizing the ideals of the East and the West, and of ensuring the closest and most permanent friendship between India and Great Britain.'

TRIBUTE TO LORD WILLINGDON.

One of the best auguries for the future is the ripe experience of the Viceroy-designate. To succeed Lord Irwin will not be easy, but no one is better fitted for the task than Lord Willingdon. To have sent the wrong man to India at the present juncture would have been a calamity. The principles which Lord Willingdon states will govern his actions in India will meet with widespread approval. 'The first principle is co-operation' he said, and 'shall ask for co-operation from the Princes and people of India in the spirit and atmosphere of the Round Table.' The second of Lord Willingdon's principles is 'equality of opportunity': no easy matter in a country like India with its different castes and communities, and finally, the new Viceroy holds that 'it is not the colour of a man that makes a man, it is the character inside that counts.' Actuated by these principles, there is every reason to hope that Lord Willingdon is destined to perform the greatest work of his long career of public service to the Crown as a conciliator and inspirer of the new India.—"The Spectator."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Calcutta.—Calcutta carters observed a hartal to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of those who were killed on 1st April, 1930 in connection with the carters strike, to protest against restrictions placed on hours of work.—A. P.

SALT AND WHEAT. ... BILLS PASSED. ...

—:o:—

Council Of State Adjourned "Sine Die."

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The last sitting of the session of the Council of State was held to-day with a thin non-official attendance. The bill imposing a temporary additional duty on foreign salt and wheat bill were the only two measures on the agenda paper. Regarding the former, the Finance Secretary surveyed the report of the Tariff Board and the salient points contained therein and pointed out the fact that the Government had accepted the principle that they should make over to the provinces which consumed imported salt, the proceeds of this extra duty. The Bill was based on the belief that there was a majority of public opinion in favour of the policy of developing internal salt sources in India. None objected to the consideration of the Bill, but Ghose Mullick speaking on Clause 4 opined that the remedy proposed by the Government might prove worse than the disease. By reason alike of the quality and quantity of salt produced in Madras and Karachi and by reason also of the cost of that inferior salt, Bengal would not take that salt and preferred to take foreign salt. The Bill was hasty and ill-considered.

SALT BILL PASSED.

Sir Athur McWatters, Finance Secretary, did not agree with Ghose Mullick and explained how the proposed Government action would help to keep the price of imported salt at a reasonable level and said that the bill gave power to the Government to remove the duty at the end of the year.

Clause Four was passed as also other clauses, only dissentient throughout being Mr. P. C. Dutta of Assam. When therefore the third reading was moved, Mr. Datta's was the only dissentient voice and he pointed out that the local Governments should have been consulted on this question that the Government of India were treading on uncertain ground. The Bill was passed.

DISCUSSION ON WHEAT BILL.

The discussion on the Wheat Bill was somewhat prolonged. Mr. Woodhead, Commerce Secretary, himself occupied about half an hour in explaining the reasons for the Bill and pointing out that the existence of large surplus stock in Northern India must find a widened market in the interests of agriculturists. He assured the House that the import of wheat flour was perfectly negligible.

Lala Ramsarandas confined his attention to the danger to Indian wheat threatened from Russia where under a five-year-plan of intensive cultivation, there might be such a large crop that there was sure to be unfair dumping of wheat into India. He quoted statistics to prove this possible danger and concluding with an appeal to the Government to be prepared to meet it whenever required.

Mr. B. K. Basu (Calcutta) congratulated the Punjab wheat growers on their ability to move the stony heart of the Central Government and wished there were some Godfather in that Government to take up the cause of the Bengal jute grower whose condition was very acute.

Choudhury Mahammad Din, Sukhdev Singh Uberoi, both of the Punjab, Sir Akbar Khan (Frontier) and Jagdish Prasad (U. P.) supported the Bill.

PROMISE TO SUPPORT BENGAL.

Mr. Muhammad Din warned the Government that there might be a movement for non-payment of tax by Punjab landlords, if at any time their situation happened to be worse than it was now. Both Muhammad Din and Shivdev Singh expressed misgivings over Clause Three, while Sir Akbar Khan said that zamindars could not pay land revenue if the price of wheat were to go down below three rupees per maund. All however joined in assuring Mr. B. K. Basu of support to any bill to support jute growers.

Mr. Miles Irwing informed the House that the Punjab Government had already shown their interest in the cultivators by foregoing revenue to the extent of thirty lakhs this year.

Mr. Woodhead, Commerce Secretary, would not agree to the idea of a permanent embargo on the importation of wheat which was at the back of the mind of Lala Ramsarandas. As one coming from the jute growing district of East Bengal Mr. Woodhead asked for constructive suggestion from Mr. Basu.

The Bill was taken into consideration and there was opposition to Clause Three which however was feeble.

The Bill was passed, Mr. Devadas protesting against the principle of taxing food-stuffs.

This concluded the business of the term and the Council adjourned 'sine die'.—A. P.

WELCOMED BY PRINCE AND PEASANT

Cutting A Brown Streak Across Central India

WILLIAM SHIRER DESCRIBES A JOURNEY BY GANDHIJI

The Special Correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" in India sent the following despatch to his paper from Ahmedabad on March 10:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 10.

Down through the heart of India Gandhi rode in one great triumphal procession Sunday night and yesterday, arriving at his home last evening in Ahmedabad from where he set out just a year ago to launch his revolution, to receive a riotous welcome such as no monarch, modern or ancient, Indian or English, has received in this sweating land in many a day.

ALL NIGHT VIGIL.

A half-crazed brown horde took possession of the station here last night and would not give it up until this 20th century god of theirs appeased them with a simple blessing. Finally, after hours of milling in which hundreds had their clothes half torn off and sandals ripped from their feet, the frail little man was rescued from the howling mob and spirited away to safer parts.

All Sunday night and yesterday Gandhi cut a brown streak across central India. How word of his coming penetrated the remotest villages is a mystery, but it did. Thousands upon thousands rushed to the railroad stations "en route" from Delhi, and all but wrecked the dirty little third-class compartment——the only passenger compartment in the decrepit baggage car and usually reserved for workmen—which he chose to occupy although there was plenty of "de luxe" accommodation available.

CASTE FORGOTTEN.

All night long a score of wayside stations battered against the car, and the 3,000-year-old caste system was obliterated as if by magic. Filthy, perspiring sweepers rubbed shoulders with excited Brahman divines. Untouchables thousands of them, for once did not pollute the atmosphere for their betters by their presence. Corpulent merchant princes, proud nabobs and rajahs were jostled by the lawliest servants and the mad scene was enacted over and over again at 50 towns.

Rail officials, soldiers and police exhorted the crowd in vain. Women with babies in each arm rushed into the mob shouting wildly. Men hung onto the car steps in an effort to ride onto the next town with the holy man, and the train was several hours late because it stopped every few miles while the train crew brushed off the fanatical peasants like flies.

Mankind seldom has had the opportunity to see its god in the flesh, and the dusky natives across the 500 miles of the Rajputana Plateau took advantage of it in what was certainly one of the weirdest railway journeys ever made.

"ONLY LIGHT OF HOPE."

It was Gandhi's day of silence, but the peasant crowds did not want to hear him talk. They wanted to see him, because, one village official explained, he represents the only light of hope these vast masses have seen since time immemorial.

"They want to see the man who goes around half-naked like themselves and yet who dared to present their grievances before the mighty Viceroy himself," he explained.

So Gandhi just sat cross-legged like a silent Buddah, and something mysterious and uncanny passing between him and the mob set them crazy.

It was a crowd breathing not only hope, but defiance too, for they booed and spat upon the group of American newspapermen in the adjoining compartment, mistaking them for British officials—perhaps an augury of what this dark continent may see if the brown man's wrath is released against the white conqueror as it was in the bloody mutiny of 1857.

The holy man got no sleep at all, for armies of villagers waited for him all night long until dawn. Fierce looking Rajputs in long beards descended upon the train at one station armed with lanterns like a bunch of Diogeneses, for there were on electric lights. They almost set fire to the train in the confusion.

COMPARTMENT OF PRESENTS.

Everywhere the poorest peasants brought offerings of coins, fruit, clothes, spinning wheels and what not until an extra compartment had to be engaged to provide room for the overflowing presents. It is on such offerings that Gandhi lives, for long ago he turned over his considerable fortune to the poor and depends on gifts and writings for his meagre living.

Even the great Princes joined in the insane welcome. The Nawab of Palanpur, through whose state Gandhi passed before reaching Ahmedabad, wired that he would feel honored to accompany the holy man's train through his dominion. So the great Prince, who is a Muslim at that climbed humbly into a third-class compartment for the first time in his life—he ordinarily travels in a "de luxe" salon car of his own—and rode an hour with the little man, promising that he would throw his weight for the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim dispute. At Palanpur a Nationalist flag was nailed to the train, and for the first time in history the red, white and green tricolor breezed through the land.

Trouble Brewing On G. I. P. Ry.

—:o:—

RETRENCHMENT FORCES 1500 WORKERS TO BE IDLE.

A PLEA FOR PRESENTING UNITED FRONT.

A crowded meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers was held on Tuesday evening at Kamgar Maidan. Mr. Khedgiker, in the course of his speech, warned the workers of the retrenchment which had already rendered more than 1,500 men from Matunga and Parel workshops homeless, and no one knew how many thousands more were to be sacrificed at the altar of the economy campaign of the G.I.P. Railway. "If the men did not combine together and offered a united front to the administration, they were doomed to unemployment and starvation". Therefore he appealed to the workers to be alert.

Mr. Randive feared that after this retrenchment, the Railways were going to introduce casual labour system and every worker, therefore, would remain unemployed for 15 days every month and he would have to work on reduced wages. He appealed to prepare themselves for a general strike.

Mr. Chowdhury exhorted the men to stand upon their own legs and said they should expect no help from the Railwaymen's Federation, which had so far failed to give any lead to the Railway men at such critical juncture.

Mr. Ruiker, the president of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union is coming to Bombay on Saturday the 4th instant by Nagpur Express. An appeal is issued to the G.I.P. workers to receive him at Dadar Station where he will get down.

"DAWN OF ENSURING PEACE."

—:o:—

Sir G. Lambert's Tribute To Mahatma And Irwin.

RELIEF TO TENANTS.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 31.

Addressing the Legislative Council to-day Sir George Lambert, the Acting Governor said that it was fortunate that he was meeting members now and not earlier. A month back the air was full of strife, the atmosphere was heavy with the dust of active conflict. Now, thanks to the sustained efforts of two genuine lovers of human harmony, the country had a glimpse of what might be hoped was the dawn of an enduring peace. "Every one here represents some vital interest in the common weal. The great majority of you have been sent here to stand for and guard the interests of our teeming millions whose future happiness and well-being will be made or marred by the discussions soon to be continued and the decisions soon to be taken. It is incumbent upon every member to use the whole weight of his influence on behalf of safe and ordered advance and on behalf of the methods which can be defended by reason and to discourage by every means in his power an attempt to return to the activities which in fact lead to disruption and disorder by whatever motives they may be inspired."

"CARRIED OUT TERMS OF TRUCE."

Proceeding the Governor detailed how his Government had carried out the terms of the Delhi settlement both in the spirit and the letter with the utmost practicable promptness. All the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act were cancelled on 6th March, and by 18th March, orders were issued for the removal of the detachment of the additional police imposed in different areas. 4,457 prisoners were released by 16th March, and since then 295 more prisoners had been released. There were now left only 165 convicted prisoners and 108 undertrials, all of whom were convicted or arrested for acts of violence, or for clear incitement to violence. Of the 77 prisoners convicted under Section 124-A, only seven were still under detention.

After appealing to the members to sustain the spirit of trust and confidence the Governor proceeded to discuss the agricultural situation in the U. P. He referred to the slump in the prices and to the rent and revenue position. Upto the end of February the Government had collected only 208 lakhs out of the total kharif demand of 344 lakhs. The Government had not pressed the zemindars unduly and the Zemindar in their turn had shown the same consideration for the tenants. Now that it was clear that prices would persist at or about their present level in the near future, the Government recognised that the tenants must be granted some tangible relief. Steps had already been taken to obtain information on which to base a scheme of remissions. Any uniform system would be both wasteful and unsatisfactory. There were obvious objections to the grant of relief to landholders whose revenue represented a far smaller proportion of their asset than that to which the Government were legally entitled.

REMISSION OF 1 CRORE AND HALF IN 3 YEARS.

The Government's proposal was to reduce the rent to the 1916 level and to give a corresponding reduction in land revenue. As regards the last kharif demand if it was found that large amounts were in fact unrealisable either immediately or ultimately Government would consider suspension or remission according to the need for each district. Government had not hesitated to stand by the agriculturist during recent years of stress. They had spent altogether about one crore and a half during the last three years in revenue remissions, famine relief and locust operations. The country was passing through a period of stress which bore heavily both on the Government and the people. Each must bear its share of the unpleasant burden.

Concluding the Governor deplored the recent communal outbreaks and appealed to the members to bring their influence to bear on the urgent task of restoring friendly relations between the communities.—A. P.

London.—The "Daily Express" understands that five new motorcars are being delivered to the King and Queen in April. It is also understood that two limousines which they are now using will be sent to India for the use of the "Willingdon".—Reuter.

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Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER", a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.
"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.
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RADICALLY CURES
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Without Operation
in 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
28th March to 4th April.
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Address:—
Hararwala Building,
Golpitha, BOMBAY.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, April 2.
Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	160
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	185
Sailu F.G.G.S.	175
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	180
Burwah Sanavad Fine	180
Indore/Ujjain Fine	190
Broach Fine	210
Broach F.G.	205

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

	Bombay, April 2.
Linseed May	6 15 0
Linseed September	7 0 0
Wheat May	3 15 0
Wheat September	4 3 0
Groundnuts	7 0 0
Cottonseed	2 10 0
Rapeseed Yellow	7 14 0
Castorseed	7 8 0

"SVADESHI"

(FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN)
WILL REMAIN OPEN DURING THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL DISPLAY
OF
Fine Indian Silks
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Rosewood, Ivory and Sandalwood Inlaid and Carved Work.
FROM
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Black and Silver Inlaid work (Bidri)
FROM
HYDERABAD STATE,
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FROM THE PUNJAB
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PLEASE APPLY TO THE COMPANY TO-DAY.

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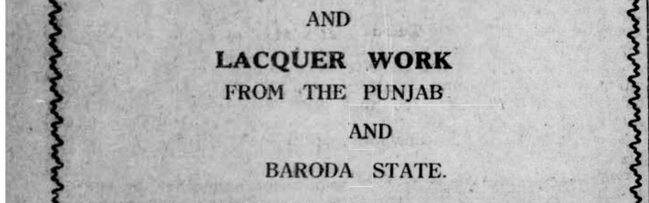

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Take the Family Policy of the REX: The ruling King of insurance.

The father who neglects to provide for the education of his Sons and the Dowary for his daughters, robs them of half the means to fight the battle of life.

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Respectable and influential persons WANTED to take our representation on most attractive terms and prizes.
For particulars please apply or see personally.

The MANAGING AGENTS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

WALL-STREET OPERATORS SELLING

Spasmodic Trade Buying

Bombay, April 2.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures opened at a rise of 2 points. At this level there was some trade buying which resulted in a steady tone but later on prices declined on selling by Wall-Street operators owing to continued weakness shown by the Stock Exchange. The whole structure of the constructive side is now shaking owing to the uncertain attitude of the Farm Board. The weakness of statistical situation is discouraging buying and nothing is known about the acreage. The general expectation of a raduction of 11 per cent in acreage is not sufficient as if we have favourable weather, the crop will be far in excess of the annual need. Thus the operators are not willing to face fundamental situation which does not indicate material advance with fairly favourable weather. Any how the market looks like sagging at the moment as there are no buyers of cotton except mills who are buying their needs only on scale down. Still there is too much cotton and unless it passes in strong hands, we do not advise buying cotton at the moment.

The New York cotton futures after fluctuating within a range of 15 points closed at a decline of 12 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.55c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.33c.

Liverpool cotton futures market was again dull but with a rather easier tendency owing to lack of business. The spot cotton market continues moderately active with a good business in the Egyptian section. Futures opened at a decline of 2 points and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5-83 and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a decline of 2 points and Egyptian prices lost 4 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and prices closed at a decline of 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 10.70 (opening) lowest 10.55 (2-42 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—America cables, cotton New Orleans selling heavily but trade buying.

New York.—Market influenced by weakness in outside markets, Bear operators selling. Absence of buying orders in any volume. An unfavourable opinion is prevalent here just now. Advise waiting for further developments before operating. Have no strong opinion but are rather inclined to think well of prospects ultimately.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 1st instant:—

8-38 p.m.:—New York market declined on long liquidation; market lacks snap.

Reuter's cable:—

New York market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and Wall Street selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 5.68.
Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 197/- eq. 4.47.
Difference 121 pts. eq. Rs. 53/-.
New York May (Close) 10.57 eq. 5.29.
Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 197/- eq. 4.47.
Difference 82 pts. eq. Rs. 36/-.
Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close): May 78. Oct. 61 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May 4s. 2 3/8d. up 1/2d.
July 4s. 3 5/8d. up 5/8d.
October 4s. 5 7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May $82-7/8 unchanged.
July $59-3/4 down 1.
Sept. $58-5/8.

LONDON LINSEED
Apl.-May £9-1-3.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
May 10.42 up 3.
June 10.59 up 6.
Market easy.

LONDON LINSEED OIL
April Sh. 16/9d. up 1-1/2d.
May-Aug. Sh. 17/3d. unchanged.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 140 unchanged.
Sept. 148 unchanged.
Dec. 156 unchanged.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).

"Prices declined on favourable weather, selling by Cash Houses and realising."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 1.

May	10.57—.11
July	10.81—.12
October	11.12—.12
December	11.33—.10
January	11.43—.08
Middling Spot	10.55—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 1.

May	10.57—.11
July	10.81—.12
Middling Spot	10.33—.10

NEW YORK.
New York, April 1.
New York. 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	10.68
July	10.93
October	11.23
New York. Noon Call.—	
May	10.69
July	10.94
October	11.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 1.

	Opening	Closing.
April		5.69—
May		5.73—.01
June		5.77—.01
July	5.79	5.81—.02
August		5.85—.02
September		5.88—.02
October	5.90	5.92—.02
November		5.94—.02
December		5.99—.02
January	6.02	6.03—.02
February		6.07—.02
March		6.11—.02
April		6.14—.02
Middling Spot		5.83—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, April 1.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 1.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.41
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.61
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.81
Oomra, Good	3.81
Oomra, Fully Good	4.01
Oomra, Fine	4.21
Bengal, Good	3.67
Bengal, Fully Good	3.82
Bengal, Fine	3.97
Scinde, Fully Good	3.82
Scinde, Fine	3.97
Scinde, Superfine	4.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 1.

May	8.74
July	8.82
September	8.93
October	8.97
November	8.97
January	9.11
March	9.18
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.30

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 2.

Khandeish	824 bales
Central India	1,432 bales
Barsi-Nugger	997 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	463 bales
Berar	3,239 bales
Central Provinces	3,787 bales.
Dhollera	2,486 bales
Rajputana	361 bales
Sind-Punjab	401 bales
Broach	6,273 bales
Compta-Dharwar	1,430 bales
Westerns-Northerns	387 bales
Persians	9 bales
Americans	4,719 bales
Egyptians	193 bales
East Africans	3,371 bales
Cotton	30,422 bales
Wheat	5,829 cwts
Linseed	29,832 cwts
Rape, Rai aud Mustard-seeds	1,764 cwts
Gingellyseeds	781 cwts
Poppyseeds	154 cwts
Groundnuts	34,586 cwts
Castorseeds	4,850 cwts
Rice	37,246 cwts
Myrabollams	6,476 cwts.
Cottonseeds	10,538 cwts
Gram	6,791 cwts
Joowar	6,864 cwts
Maize	39 cwts.
Barley	21 cwts.
Bajree	271 cwts
Coal	1,386 tons.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
—:o:—
April 2nd.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.
April 3rd.
Lynbridge, Lerrinouth, Hamburg
Gambada, Wallton, Calcutta.
Havildar, Dooly, Calcutta.
C|Singapore, Kender, Liverpool.
Tsushima Maru, Egwa, Kobe.
Chinkoa, Heeb, Karachi.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Kohistan, Baun, Dunkirk.
April 4th.
Ranchi, Brooks, London.

LOADING.
April 2nd.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Golconda for Rangoon.
Steamer Canaree for Calcutta.
Steamer Gange for Trieste.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer British Soldier for Abadan.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S S Moldavia:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail Steamer Moldavia is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 293 passengers.

S S Ranchi:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail Steamer Ranchi will sail on Saturday from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's Steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Lynbridge:—The G T Coy's Steamer Lynebridge will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S C|Singapore:—The K N Co's Steamer City of Singapore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Tsushima Maru:—The N Y K Steamer Tsushima Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's Steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kohistan:—The M M Coy's Steamer Kohistan will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S Chinkoa:—The M M Coy's Steamer Chinkoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with some bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, April 2.
1 Barenfels, Karachi, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Ranchi London 4-4 M M and Co.
3 Kaya Maru, Kobe, 13-4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Clan Ross Malabar Coast 8-4 James Finlay and Co.
5 Llaudilo, Hamburg, 2-4 L Edwards, Ltd.
7 Shahristan Antwerp 2/4 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Circassia, Liverpool, 11-4, Graham Trading Co.
11 City of Singapore, Karachi 3-4 K Nixon & Co.
12 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 8-4 O S Kaisha.
13 City of Paris Glasgow, 8-4 K Nixon and Co.
14 Tsushima Maru, Japan, 3-4 N Y Kaisha.
15 City of London, Plymouth, 9-4, James Finlay & Co.
16 Kohistan Dunkirk 3-4 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Eldonpark, Moulmein, 4-4, L Edwards Ltd.
4 Varsova Busrah 3/4 M M and Co.
5 Tynebridge Hamburg 3-4, Grahams Tdg. Co.
7 Gandara Karachi 4/4 M M and Co.
9 Alipore Kobe 8/4 M M & Co.
10 Cape St. Andrew Colombo 5/4 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Chinkoa Karachi 3|4 M M & Co.
15 Fanini Aleppy 2-4 R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Risaldar Rangoon 15|4 T Morrison and Co.
D|E Jalavihar, Rangoon, 5-4 Scindia S N Co.
H Janaki Malabar Coast 2/4 Malabar S S Co.
N Gambada, Calcutta, 2-4, M M & Co.
P Jamnagar Jamnagar 2|4 Lalji Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Manila 1-5-30 G. F. W. M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kirde 6/4/31 B T Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.
Kabinga 2-4-31 K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Assekerk 6-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Berkenfels 13-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Utenfels 19-4-30 L. Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Union 9-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 7-4-31, M Italiana.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31
Genoa Maru 15-4-31 N YKaisha
Gange 7-4-31 L T Co.
Hamburg Maru 9-4-13 O. S. Kaisha.
Shini Maru 10-4-31 O. S. Kaisha.
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.
Moldevia N F, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Kohistan 2-4-31 M M and Co.
Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Tynebridge, NF, G T Co.
Llandila N F L Edward Ltd
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Ross 8-4-31 J F Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tan Shima Maru 4-4-31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, NF, O S Kaisha
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, NF, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasova 3-4-31 M M and Co.
Bankura N F M M and Co.
Varela N F, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, N F S S N Co.
Risaldar 13-4-31 T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Ranchi P and O S N Co.
Moldevia, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Kohistan M M and Co.
Chinkoa M M and Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Taushima Maru N Y Kaisha
Kaga Maru N. Y. Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Tynebridge G T Co.
Llandilo L. Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola M M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Varela M M and Co.
Bankura M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDIDNG DATES.
Chinkoa 1-4-31.
Janaki 1-4-31.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 2.

S S Varsova, Agents M M & Co, from Busrah:—1875 bags dates, 274 bags wheat and 32 bags skins.

From Karachi:—200 bags rice and 100 bags wheat.

S S Karagola, Agents M M & Co, from Durban:—72 trays plums, and 17 cases apples.

From Mozambique:—3749 bags cashewnuts, and 16 bags brans.

From Daresalem:—101 bags gum.

From Zanzibar:—352 bags cloves, 25 cases milk, 66 cases Colombo roots and 17 cases soap.

From Mombassa:—480 bundles cowries, 107 bundles shells, 22 bundles C. Drill, 149 pieces ivory and 3650 bales cotton.

S S Chinkoa, Agents M M & Co, from London:—256 cases glassware, 536 cases provision, 13 cases soap, 87 cases gin, 40 cases leather, 20 cases corks, 54 cases lime juice, 44 cases, biscuits, 20 cases vinegar, 31 cases G Stores, 70 cases Morine ghee, 32 cases medicine, 40 cases anti-friction metal, 111 cases Plywood mats, 63 cases boot polish, 30 cases milk, 268 cases carbides, 130 cases whisky, 40 cases wire, 52 cases ropes, 36 drums lubricating grease, 120 drums oil, 53 drums disinfectant fluid, 1153 drums paint and 179 bundles tubes.

From Middlesbrough:—345 bundles steel sheets, 100 bundles steel cuttings, 131 bundles steel angles, 56 bundles steel joists and 32 casks chemicals.

From Antwerp:—3564 bundles steel angles, 4089 bundles steel rods, 5003 bundles steel hoops, 787 bundles steel ties, 1789 bundles steel joists, 110 bundles steel plates, 20 bundles steel bars, 689 bundles steel sheets, 352 bundles steel nails and 167 bundles chemicals.

From Charoute:—228 bales brandy.

From Amsterdam:—196 cases paper, 137 cases cloves stems, 125 cases caraway seeds and 50 cases provision.

—:o:—

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 2.

S S Ranchi, for London:—1 bale woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co; 12 bales animal skin, Mirzoolt Bros; 77 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co; 15 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts ground nut seed E Virji & Co.

S S Moldavia, for London:—3099 cwts myrabollum, Amin and Sons; 8000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W T Surun; 6000 cwts ground nut oil cakes, Steel Bros; 2000 cwts masoor, T S Thadani & Son; 3062 cwts myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts ground undnut seed Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Circassia, for Liverpool:—160 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 64 bales wool raw, M Motilal; and 30 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

For Glasgow:—39 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For New York:—600 cwts ground Koraya, N Moolji & Co.

For Valencia:—15500 cwts linseed and 3000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of London, for Dunkirk:—4000 cwts castor seed and 2000 cwts linseed, Strauss & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

S S City of Singapore, for Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Manchester:—30 bags cotton raw, Volkart Bros; and 250 bags cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Tynebridge, for Hamburg:—300 cwts groundnuts, T S Thadani & Son, 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes. W T Suren; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Elysia, for Manchester:—120 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S C|o Paris, for Liverpool:—60 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co; 2002 cwts myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Kohistan, for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Alipore, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros and 500 bales cotton raw.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru, for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; and 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—110 bales cotton raw Tulshan & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd, 100 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; and 400 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tshushima Maru, for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 261 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Kaga Maru, for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, V Curumsey: and 300 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 2.

F. P Bales:—
Receipts to date 1-4-31 1930-31 8354000 1929-30 7913000
Receipts yesterday 1-4-31 1930-31 18000 1929-30 9000
Exports to date 1-4-31 1930-31 5617000 1929-30 5924000
Stock at Ports 27-3-31 1930-31 3798000 1929-30 1368000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-3-31 1930-31 1349000 1929-30 1163000
Stock at Liverpool 27-3-31 1930-31 1153000 1929-30 973000
Visible Supply 27-3-31 1930-31 7489000 1929-30 5852000
Quantity in Sight 27-3-31 1930-31 12097000 1929-30 12817000
Quantity out of Sight 27-3-31 1930-31 7701000 1929-30 9761000.

GOLD AND SILVER
Bombay, April 2.

	Rs. A. P.
Mint Gold Ready	21 2 0
Mint Gold, 1st settlement	21 3 0
Mint Gold 2nd settlement	21 4 0
Silver Ready	43 3 0
Silver 1st settlement	38 8 0
Silver 2nd settlement	43 2 0

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Bombay Cotton, shares, and stocks markets are closed owing to Easter Holidays. The business will be resumed on Tuesday the 7th instant.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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JUPITER GENERAL
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"Give Me Your Blessings"

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO MAULANAS

"Eradicate Poison Of Communalism"

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

KARACHI, April 2.

Addressing the annual sessions of Jamait-ul-Ulama-i-Hind last evening, Mahatma Gandhi referred to communal riots in Agra, Benares, Cawnpore and Girzapur, etc. where Hindus and Mussalmans fought like enemies. Gandhiji could not apportion blame to any one community. But at Cawnpore, according to press reports, the Hindus started the mischief. Gandhiji said it was a great sin to use force in the matter of forcing hartals. Gandhiji said that the Congress had appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the recent communal riots which will commence work shortly.

Gandhiji in the meanwhile assured the House that as a Hindu he felt more grief and shame for the use of force by his co-religionists. If one learnt the lesson of complete toleration, communal riots would become impossibilities. **"I appeal to you, learned theologians of Islam to use your good offices and eradicate the poison of communalism form the Mussalmans and teach the Mussalmans doctrines of mutual good-will and toleration. I will make a similar appeal to the Hindus not to return blow for blow but treat the Mussalmans as their brethren, even if the Muslims are in the wrong"**

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT UNITY

Gandhiji said that Hindu-Muslim unity alone could achieve Swaraj for India, and he was convinced that unless inter-communal tangle was solved, it would be useless to go to the Round Table Conference. Speaking personally, Gandhiji said he was prepared to concede to the Mussalmans anything and everything they wanted. Gandhiji in this connection paid a glowing tribute to the people of the Frontier who had so thoroughly imbibed the doctrine of Satyagraha. He asked the Maulanas to give their blessing in his efforts for Hindu-Muslim unity, for which purpose he was going to Delhi to-morrow. He also referred to the Congress declaration of Fundamental Rights and said that the Swaraj they were working for would be Swaraj for the poor. He appealed to all present to join the Congress and strengthen their hands for winning Swaraj.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

Gandhiji next referred to question of separation of Sind and said ever since his arrival in Karachi, he has been receiving frantic telegrams from the Hindus asking him to oppose separation. This showed that there was a feeling of mutual mistrust between the two communities. It showed the fear of being swamped away by the Mussalmans in the minds of the Hindus if Sind was separated. The remedy he said lay in creating mutual trust and he made an impassioned appeal to the Mussalmans to assure to their Hindu brethren in Sind that there was no danger for their lives and property, in the event Sind was separated. Gandhiji also apealed to the Hindus not to play cowards and trust their Muslim brethren. "By eradicating fear From the Hindu minds and by creating mutual goodwill and trust both the communities could come forward to demand separation of Sind from Bombay, a demand which would be irresitible".

USE KHADDAR

In conclusion, Gandhiji appealed to the Mussalmans to use Khaddar and spin every day. Khaddar, he said, knew no communal barriers. He gave the piece of information that the majority of spinners in India were Moslem women and contributed largely to the production of Khaddar. But even if it was otherwise, why should not the Mussalmans benefit the Hindus who were their kith and kin, instead of benefitting Lancashire. Gandhiji referred to the example of Hazrat Umar who was the apostle of simplicity and failed to understand why Mussalmans had taken to luxurious ways in the midst of poverty in the country. If Mussalmans had love of the poor, which Islam taught so impassionately, they should use Khaddar.

TRIBUTE TO MUSLIM SATYAGRAHIS

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Session, thanked Gandhiji, Malaviyaji, Pt. Jawaharlal and Sardar Patel and others who had attended the meeting that evening. The Maulana said that it was an irony of fate that those Mussalmans who had drank deep from the fountain of modern learning had not joined the movement. But the members of the Jamiat who were scholars of Arabic on older lines had thrown themselves whole heartedly into the fray. Maulana A. K. Azad assured Gandhiji's message of love would find ready echo in the hearts of the Mussalmans, and they would soon prove it by their actions that they stood shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus. The Maulana spoke appreciatively of the part which the Moslems generally and Jamaitulema played in the last year's struggle. He also referred to the Frontier Moslem's part. He asked the Moslems who demanded rights to understand responsibilities that went with rights. As regards representation of the Moslem community in services of the State, he advised the Muslims to fight for it not on communal but an economic grounds' As for representation in the Legislatures adult suffrage which the Congress had accepted would remove all disabilities.

HISTORY REPEATS

He declared, in the past, whenever efforts for communal unity were made, communal disturbances invariably broke. History was repeating itself now also, when Delhi Negotiations were going on. He finally referred to the presence at the Conference of Gandhiji, Malaviyaji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and other Congress leaders and conveyed thanks to them for their attendance.

A large crowds of Mussalmans, particularly Moslem women with their veil off lined the half-mile route through which Gandhiji and other leaders drove to the Conference.

SIKH DEPUTATION

A deputation of Sikhs from Bengal waited on Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal, and Mr. Sen Gupta and urged them to do their best to secure the release of Baba Surudit Singh. Leaders promised do everything possible in the matter.—A. P. Special.

Alleged Outrages On Indians In Burma

"GROSSLY EXAGGERATED REPORT"

GOVT. REPLY TO INDIAN CHAMBER'S WIRE

RANGOON, April 1.

In connection with the telegram of the Indian Chamber of Commerce dated 29th March to the Viceroy containing alarming news of the alleged outrages on Indians in Pegu and Toungoo districts, the Burma Government to-day issued a communique characterising the report as grossly exaggerated. The Chamber has sent copies of the telegram to the press and various members of the Assembly, but it has made no previous reference of any kind to the Local Government. The communique states that the first information that Government received was contained in the report submitted on March 11 by the District Superintendent of Police, Pegu, to the District Magistrate, saying that there had been some tension during the previous fortnight between Chittagonians and Burmans in the northern part of area lying within the jurisdiction of Penwegon Police Station. Cases of assault had occurred, and some fields and huts had been burnt. The District Superintendent of Police visited the area and two civil and one military police patrols were moving in the area. On the 17th March Abdulbari Chowdhuri sent a representation on the subject of similar disturbances in South Toungoo District and it was forwarded to the Commissioner, Tennasserim Division, for report. On 18th March the D.S.P. Pegu, submitted another report stating that he visited the village tracts affected. The S.P.O. Nyanglebin and Township officer visited the villages during the previous week, and "seemed to have got responsible persons of both communities to see reason" and communal feeling had died down. Thirteen cases mostly of burning fields and huts had been reported. Toungoo officers were satisfied that there would be no further trouble.

AFFECTED AREAS VISITED.

The D.S.P. Pegu, however, arranged to keep on three police patrols for another week. On 20th March Tvabji visited the affected area to make enquiries and spent a week there. On March 27th the D.S.P. wired that communal feelings had spread and number of huts and ricks had been burnt, also reporting that patrols were out in the affected areas. One patrol was surprised by a party of Burmans who burnt one hut. As soon as the Chamber published the telegram Government wired to the District Magistrate for further reports. Full reports have not yet been received, but the following information has been furnished by telegram.—In Nyaunglebin sub-division of Pegu District, the following complaints have been made by Indians to the Police:—Cases of murder two, robbery and dacoity eight, arson 25, hurt 17 and theft 5. The District Magistrate thinks that some cases, particularly of burning fields and huts and ricks may not have been reported, but considers that it is unlikely that the number of unreported cases exceeds that of the reported cases. The District Magistrate of Toungoo reports that 30 huts have been burnt one death and two injured.

"NO GENERAL EXODUS."

A certain number of Indians have left Pegu District, but there has been nothing in the nature of a general exodus. The District Magistrate of Toungoo sends in much the same report and adds that Indian Kaing (cultivators) have returned to their huts and reaping the harvest unmolested. The communique concludes:—The above are the facts as reported by the District Magistrates and Government do not think it necessary to add further comment. Both the District Magistrates have been ordered to meet in the affected areas and concert measures for allaying communal feeling and restoration of confidence.—A. P.

D. A. V. COLLEGE INCIDENT

Claim Of Damages Against Police Officers

PROF. SANTRAM'S STATEMENT.

LAHORE, April 1.

Hearing in the civil suit filed by Professor Santram of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, claiming damages against Mr. Hardinge, Superintendent of Police, and another police officer, commenced to-day, before the Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore. The Government Advocate raised the objection that no notice under Section 42 Police Act and 80, Civil Procedure Code, had been served on the defendants. Counsel for the Plaintiff replied that the notices were duly sent, and they would prove it.

Professor Santram, in his statement, alleged that on 8th October last two European police officers and a police force suddenly entered the College premises, and began belabouring the students. The beating began without any previous notice. The plaintiff remonstrated, but they assaulted him also. The plaintiff was then taking classes.

The Government Advocate, in his statement, said that the accused were not present on the spot, and they did not witness the occurrence.—A. P.

PROTECTION PERPETUATES SEX SERFDOM

—:o:—

Women's Protest To Mahatma

MADRAS, April 1.

Women Indian Association has telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi protesting against Clause Five of the Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights stating that the protection of women workers perpetuates sex serfdom, and that the maternity benefits can be secured by the ordinary law. The Association has requested the insertion of a clause providing for men and women equal rights.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib, M. L. A., has been reelected President of the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce.—A. P.

'SAINIK' DEFAMATION CASE.

—:o:—

A Youth In Trouble

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, March 30.

The defamation case instituted by R. B. B. Amba Pershad against Mr. Devendra Sharma editor "Sainik" came up for hearing in the court of the City Magistrate. Messrs. Baijnath and Pooran Chand Advocates appeared for the accused. The complainant being absent, it was urged on behalf of the accused that he should be discharged under Section 259 C.P.C. The Court, however, proceeded with the case in the absence of the complainant. Messrs. Avadhbiharilall, Gulam, Nizamuddin and Ch. Baburam Yadava were examined. A written statement on behalf of the accused will be submitted on the 14th April.

A youth named Prithvi Singh was arrested here on the 24th March in a meeting held at Moti Ganj to protest against the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades. By chance a cracker burst on the side where policemen were standing. The sub-inspector of the C.I.D. Police arrested the young man who was sitting near the place. It was hoped that the youngman would be released later and no further step would be taken. On the contrary the police have charged the boy under Explosive Act. Section No. 5 and 3. Nothing incriminating was found on his person or in his house, which was searched. The case comes up for hearing on 2nd April.

Naples.—Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidston has arrived here.—Reuter.

London.—No newspapers will be published in England on 3rd April.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary Henderson's statement of the British attitude towards the Austro-German customs union is generally approved by press.—B.O.W.

Lord Willingdon's Hopes & Aspirations

FAVOURS PRINCIPLE OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CO-OPERATION TO BE KEYNOTE OF HIS WORK

LONDON, April 2.

"I am going out to a task that is full of difficulty but I am going out in a spirit of optimism and confidence in the future", declared Lord Willingdon in a interview with the "Daily Herald" on the eve of his departure for India. If all parties in India were ready to put aside doubt, mistrust and suspicion and to co-operate with the British in solving the practical problems of the transfer of responsibility then success should be assured. He wanted to make co-operation with Princes and people the keynote of his work. He also emphasised the principle of complete racial equality and concluded by expressing his pleasure in co-operating with Mr. Benn who was his very old friend. He hoped that together they would help India further on the way to becoming absolutely an equal partner with other Dominions.—Reuter.

Lloyd Barrage Scheme

COSTS RS. 13 CRORES & 78 LAKHS UPTO DEC. 1930

SYNOPSIS OF QUARTERLY SURVEY

The following is a summary of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme during the quarter ended 31st December 1930:—

The total quantity of earthwork done, both by dragline excavators and manual labour, in the four Canal Circles up to the end of December 1930 on the main canals, branches, distributaries and minors and the approximate total amount of earthwork remaining to be done to complete the work are:—

Name of Circle	Work done in crores cft.
North Western Circle	81.49
Western Circle	84.21
Rohri Canal Circle	194.16
Eastern Nara Circle	86.57
Total	446.43

	Work remaining to be done (excluding water-courses) in crores cft.
North Western Circle	19.51
Western Circle	8.59
Rohri Canal Circle	45.64
Eastern Nara Circle	34.01
Total	107.84

The total earthwork done is equivalent to the excavation of a channel 422 3/4 miles long, 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

The miscellaneous work done consisted of fixing of distance and boundary stones, planting of nurseries, acquisition of land, preparation of designs for water-courses, maintenance of service roads and other completed works, construction of modules, etc.

The total expenditure incurred on the project up to the end of December 1930 is approximately Rs. 13.78 crores.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—Reviewing the work of the Indian National Congress at Karachi, "The Times" correspondent expresses view that almost unanimous ratification of the Viceroy-Gandhi Pact has removed the last lingering doubt about the wisdom and expediency of Lord Irwin's policy of negotiating direct with Gandhiji.—B. O. W.

London.—The King received Sir Charles Tegart at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

London.—The experimental England-Australia air-mail flight follows the existing route to Delhi From there route lies via Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, Tavoy, Victoria Point, Alor Star, Singapore (where flight is due to arrive on 16th April) Batavia and Bima to Port Darwin.—Reuter.

Wellington.—The House of Representatives, despite opposition of the Labour Party, passed the Finance Bill providing for a ten per cent reduction in the salaries of civil servants and empowering the Arbitration Court to review awards.—Reuter.

BIG DROP IN BUSINESS.

—:o:—

Oriental Assurance Company's Report.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE.

The Fifty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders and Policyholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday. Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden presided.

Mr. H. Edwin Jones, the Manager, read the Notice convening the Meeting and the Report of the Auditors.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

Our Organization being so widespread as it is and our Representatives being drawn from all communities and classes, it was hardly to be expected that the Company's Operations during the year would remain unaffected by the economic Operations during the year would tions existing throughout the greater part of the Country in a more or less acute degree, and the result of these conditions is reflected in the drop in the New Business for 1930 under the business of the previous year, to 26,481 Policies assuring just over Rs. 544 Lakhs, a decrease in the number of Policies issued of 4,647 and in the Sums Assured of nearly Rs. 105 Lakhs, equivalent to just about 16 per cent. of the previous year's New Business.

DEPRESSION TELLS.

The shortage in the New Business is accounted for almost entirely by a shortage from the Districts in which the economic and political conditions existed in their most acute form. but I am glad to be able to state that the business received through other of our Offices throughout the Country was well maintained and in some cases showed a satisfactory increase on the business of the previous year.

With the return of a more peaceful political atmosphere and a gradual improvement in the economic situation I am quite sure that we shall be able to place before you results for the current year which will indicate that the "Oriental" has resumed its march of continuous progress in all directions.

The Revenue Account discloses a net Premium Income of nearly Rs. 179 Lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 18 Lakhs on that of the previous year.

The net Interest Income of nearly Rs. 52 Lakhs shows a record increase of nearly Rs. 5 Lakhs over that of the previous year.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

Coming now to the Company's Outgo during the year, Claims by Death at nearly Rs. 42 Lakhs and by Maturity at over Rs. 39 Lakhs show an increase of just over Rs. 6 Lakhs and Rs. 2 1/2 Lakhs respectively on those of the previous year. In this connection it will interest you to know that although Claims by Death during the Triennium just closed amounting to just over Rs. 112 Lakhs show an increase on those of the previous Triennium equivalent to about 24 per cent., the corresponding increase in the Sums Assured at risk out of which these Death Claims have been paid is equivalent to 50 per cent., and the increase in the amount of net Premiums received during the last Triennium as compared with the amount of the previous Triennium is also equivalent to 50 per cent. This is a very clear indication of the substantial improvement in our Mortality Experience during the last three years as compared with that of the previous Triennium which is a very satisfactory future and should be reflected in the results of the Triennial Valuation now in progress.

Before dealing with the Expenses of Management there is one other item which requires comment although it is explained in the Report. I refer to the amount of over Rs. 23 Lakhs Written off Investments. This is due to the decision of your Directors to write down the Book values of our Investments in 3 per cent. and 3 1/2 per cent. Loans of the Government of India, both Rupee and Sterling, to rates of 55 1/2 per cent. and 65 1/2 per cent. respectively—the balance of the depreciation being covered by the Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 25 Lakhs.

INCREASE IN FUNDS.

As a result of the Operations of the Company during the year Funds have been increased by Rs. 77 Lakhs to over Rs. 10 1/4 Crores.

The report was adopted and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and Mr. J. C. Hanning were elected at Directors. The directors' recommendation to pay Rs. 50 per share as dividend was approved.

Dr. DAS-GUPTA'S APPOINTMENT

—:o:—

Principal Of Sanskrit College

GREAT INTEREST AROUSED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April, 1.

Dr. Surendranath Das-Gupta, Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta, has been appointed to act as Principal of the Sanskrit College with effect from to-day, vice Dr. Adityanath Mukherji, retired. The appointment has aroused great interest in view of the fact that Das-Gupta is a non-Brahmin. Several deputations waited upon the Governor some favouring the appointment and other opposing it. The appointment has been favoured by three wellknown Pandits. Dr. Das-Gupta is the third Non-Brahmin to be appointed Principal of the Sanskrit College. He has obtained a Doctorate in London and delivered lectures in America and Italy on invitation.—A. P.

PEACEFUL PICKETING AT CUTTACK

Ladies' Work Produces Magic Effects

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, April 1.

Peaceful picketing is regularly carried on by the local ladies (Smti Kiranbala Sen, Smti Binapani Devi, Smti. Sivovabati Devi, and others), and "Vanar Senas" before the opium and toddy shops. The picketing by ladies has produced a magic effect amongst the people. The number of opium-eaters have become very low. Babu Rajanikanta Ghose, medical practioner of the town is giving some medicine to the opium eaters in order to wean them of the bad habit.

Sjt. Gokulananda Mohanty, a prominent Congress worker of Bhadrakha has sent three lady workers (Smti. Savitri Devi, Smti. Ahalya Debi, and Smti. Sakhi Devi) to be trained here.

Satyagrahis (released prisoners) have been sent to all the Thanas of the District to organise villages Sjt. Pranakrisna Prathihary, General Supervisor of the District, has chalked out a programme. The workers will work accordingly in villages.

AIRCREFT CARRIER COLLIDES WITH LINER

—:o:—

500 Passengers Of Latter Transfered To Former

LONDON, April 1.

His Majesty's aircraft Carrier, the "Glorious" collided with and severely damaged French 9,000 ton liner, the "Florida" off Gibralter. All passengers of the "Florida" have been safely transferred to the "Glorious" which is towing the "Florida". Several of the latter's crew have been left on the board dead. Cruisers and destroyers are standing by.

LATER.

Gibralter.—The "Glorious" collided with the "Florida" in the dense fog at six in the evening. The "Florida" was holed on the port side in the fore part. "Glorious" has taken 500 passengers of the "Florida" aboard, and is now towing the "Florida" stern first to Malaca.

17 aircraft attached to the "Glorious", which were flying at the time of the collision and were unable to return to the "Glorious", have arrived safely at the Malaga aerodrome where the Spanish authorities where given them permission to land.—Reuter.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN CONGRESS NAGAR.

—:o:—

An Attractive Display.

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, April 1.

The All-India Khadi Exhibition forms one of the important attractions in Harchandrai Nagar. The shortness of time within which arrangements had to be made for an exhibition of such description may lead one to suppose that the Indian handicrafts have not been properly represented but a look round the exhibition pandal must convince everyone that this shortness of time has not in any way affected the presentation of Khadi of every description. In an area of about 80 by 30 feet, 60 stalls were put up, all exhibiting different varieties of hand-spun cloth from various parts of the country. As one enters the grounds the Sabarmati Ashram attracts the visitor. Perhaps, all processes in Gandhiji's Ashram are on view here and it certainly is one of the most interesting stalls. A walk round the numerous stalls brings to view of visitor pure Khadi of various descriptions to suit every taste from the coarsest to the finest variety is exhibited. Kashmir woollen works forms another interesting attraction and products on view compell appreciation. The Exhibition attracts streams of visitors.

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